

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 196

9 October 1981

NORTH KOREA

DPRK Protests Joint Security Area 'Provocations'	D 1
VPRP Commentary Condemns Chon's 6 Oct Interview	D 1
Reaction to Death of President as-Sadat	D 2
Kim Il-song Sends Wreath	D 2
Ho Tam Sends Condolences	D 3
NODONG SINMUN Supports Plenum Proposals [Editorial, 8 Oct]	D 3
Kim Il-song Receives Indian Delegation	D 4
DPRK Observes GDR Founding Anniversary	D 5
Ho Tam's Greeting	D 5
GDR Envoy's Party	D 5
GDR Group Meets Yi Gong-ok, Signs Protocol	D 5
Kong Chin-tae at Party	D 6
Economic, Scientific Protocol	D 6

SOUTH KOREA

Chon Urges Mutual Cooperation With ASEAN	E 1
Materials on National Assembly Plenary Session	E 1
Nam, Others Testify [KOREA HERALD 8 Oct]	E 1
ROK 'Ready' for Japan Talks	E 3
Energy Minister Testifies	E 3

MONGOLIA

Reportage on MPR-USSR Friendship Month	F 1
Opening Meeting	F 1
Film Premiere	F 2
Tsedenbal Thanks Brezhnev for Birthday Greetings	F 3
UNEN Scores Decision on Pol Pot's UN Seat	F 3
Leaders Greet GDR Founding Day Anniversary	F 3
Ragchaa Delegation Returns From Budapest Talks	F 4
CSSR People's Control Commission Head Visits	F 4
MPR, SRV Sign Civil Aviation Agreement	F 4

KAMPUCHEA

Hun Sen Greet GDR's Fischer on National Day	H 1
Yos Por Attends Soviet Celebration 6 Oct	H 1
Agricultural Reportage for 14-20 Sep Period	H 1
VODK Reports Cutting of Moun-g-Pursat Rail Line	H 3
VODK Reports LNLF Activities for 3-4 Oct Period	H 3
Briefs: Refresher Course for Youths; Meteorology, Hydrology Course	H 3

LAOS

Nouhak Phoumsavan Meets Skachkov in Moscow	I 1
Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Soviet Lecturers	I 1
SRV Newspaper Delegation Pays Friendship Visit	I 1
Arrival of Delegation	I 1
Talks With Delegation	I 1

THAILAND

Condolences on Death of As-Sadat Extended	J 1
Leaders' Messages	J 1
Telegram From King	J 1
U.S. Reportedly Seeks Reopening of Bases	J 1
[MATICHON 8 Oct]	
Army Commander's Comments	J 2
Prem's U.S. Trip, Investment Climate Viewed	J 2
Prime Minister Addresses UN General Assembly [POST 5 Oct]	J 3
Blacklisting of Traders by Laos Reported	J 9
[POST 3 Oct]	
Japanese Officials Visit Refugee Camps	J 9

VIETNAM

Visit of Soviet Warships to Danang Announced	K 1
Lao Peace Proposal for Southeast Asia Welcomed	K 1
UN Delegate Condemns U.S., PRC War of Attrition	K 2
Prem's Trip Seen Tying Thailand Closer to U.S.	K 3
NHAN DAN Condemns Polish Solidarity Union [9 Oct]	K 3
Chief Justice Writes on People's Courts	K 4
[TAP CHI CONG SAN August]	
Pham Hung Addresses Ho Chi Minh City Officials	K 9
Do Muoi Visits Quang Nam-Danang Province	K 10
Moscow Trade Union Delegation Visits Hanoi	K 10

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Materials on Commonwealth Leaders Summit Meeting	M 1
Fraser on As-Sadat Death	M 1
Secretariat on As-Sadat	M 1
Seaga on North-South Summit	M 1
Adams, Price, Josie Addresses	M 2
Commonwealth Summit Communique	M 3
Fraser's Assessment	M 4
Anthony Urges Greater Military Role for Japan	M 5
Technical Assistance Agreement Signed With PRC	M 6
First Sale of Wheat to Soviet Union Concluded	M 6

INDONESIA

Reaction to Death of President as-Sadat	N 1
Leaders Send Condolences	N 1
Officials Depart for Funeral	N 1
Mokhtar Remarks Upon Return From U.S. Noted	N 1
Suharto Delivers Armed Forces Day Address	N 2

DPRK PROTESTS JOINT SECURITY AREA 'PROVOCATIONS'

SK090846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Panmunjom, October 9 (KCNA) -- A meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission was held today at Panmunjom.

At the meeting our side strongly protested against and denounced the provocative acts committed by the enemy against our side in the Joint Security Area. According to the statement of the security officer of our side at the meeting, around 17 hours 2 minutes October 2 and 17 hours 32 minutes October 3, security personnel of the enemy side patrolling around the Military Demarcation Line Marker No 0100 committed the provocative act of shouting and shaking fists at security personnel of our side who were on their routine duty at a post of our side located on a hill in the area of the conference room.

Earlier, around 9 hours 20 minutes September 24 and 14 hours 5 minutes September 27, security personnel of the enemy side at the observation post committed a threatening act, striking at the wall of the post with their fists, against security personnel of our side on their duty at a post of our side on the opposite side.

Despite the repeated protests of our side, the security officer of our side said, the enemy side is persisting in reckless provocations and this has created tension in the Joint Security Area and seriously violated the security and order in the Joint Security Area. He strongly demanded the enemy to look squarely at the prevailing situation and take steps to discontinue provocative acts at once.

VRPR COMMENTARY CONDEMNS CHON'S 6 OCT INTERVIEW

SK071505 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 6 October Chon Tu-hwan gave an exclusive interview to KYONGHYANG SINMUN, marking its 35th founding anniversary. In this interview, he babbled about ensuring the foundation for a democratic welfare and just state and pursuing friendly relations with Third World countries and whatnot.

After prattling about ensuring the foundation for a democratic welfare and just state, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan babbled that it is significant to establish Korean-style democracy. These are really ridiculous remarks.

The traitorous Chon Tu-Hwan is a flagrant murderer who is not qualified to speak about democracy, a human butcher who dipped the city of Kwangju into a sea of blood and a fascist tyrant who usurped power by bayonets. The human butcher Chon Tu-hwan, who randomly arrested and imprisoned the masses of all walks of life aspiring for democracy and reunification, executing and massacring them, ignominiously babbled about democracy. This is an absurd and intolerable act.

His prattling about securing the foundation for a democratic welfare and just state is nothing but balderdash, a repetition of his usual nonsense. It is absurd that he raved about establishing a welfare state on a desolate grave which is devoid of democracy and where even the fundamental freedom of the people of expressing an opinion is completely eliminated. It is the same as babbling about going fishing on a mountain. His babbling about the establishment of a welfare state is nothing but a sophistry designed to embellish his current military rule and to deceive and pacify the people.

In his interview on this day the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan babbled about cooperations with Third World countries and the pursuit of friendly relations with them, as if he were their friend. This is a sort of kicking and screaming to overcome the daily worsening sad situation he is in as an international orphan. As is well known to you, today numerous countries in the world brand the Chon Tu-hwan ring as an unprecedented murderer and human butcher and regard him as a party not worth talking to. Moreover, they are severing diplomatic relations with the Chon Tu-hwan military government. Not long ago, the Iranian Government decided to downgrade its diplomatic relationship with South Korea to the level of charge d'affaires, ordered a drastic reduction in the staff working in the South Korean Embassy in Iran and demanded the immediate departure of those persona nongrata. Also, quite recently, many countries, including Grenada and the Seychelles, severed diplomatic relations with South Korea. All this shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is sinking deep into the situation of an international orphan from which it will be unable to emerge.

In an attempt to overcome the sad situation, in which it is forsaken by the international community, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling about cooperation with Third World countries and the pursuit of friendly relations with them. No matter what scheme it may employ, the Chon Tu-hwan ring can never escape the situation of an international orphan.

On this day the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan also babbled about a second economic take-off, as if he is about to achieve stabilization by the end of next year. This is also nothing but a scheme of deception just like pulling the wool over one's eyes. Owing to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's antinational and treacherous economic policy, which is dependent on outside forces, today the South Korean economy has turned into a slave economy thoroughly subjugated to U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital. As a result, this economic policy has accelerated bankruptcies of firms, skyrocketed prices, increased unemployment and aggravated the hardships in people's lives. Moreover, Chon Tu-hwan, who put South Korea billions of dollars into debt with foreign loans, babbled about economic stability or the second economic takeoff. This is a game of words designed to deceive the people.

What should not be overlooked is that the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan uttered a sophistry that he is servant of the people. It is an act of mocking the people that he, who tramples upon the people's opinion and established a military dictatorial government on top of it and who is devoted to fascist tyrannical rule, utters that he is a servant of the people and that he is reflecting public opinion.

The reason why the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan babbles about such things is because he tries to gain popularity from the people so as to achieve his ambition for long-term power, even with his dirty image as a murderer who has rankled the people and shed their blood. No matter what grand pledges or coaxing or cajoling he may try to use, he can never erase his image as a murderer, he will never be able to deceive the people and he will never be able to cleanse his indelible sin committed before the nation.

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan should naturally apologize for his sins to the people and step down from power as soon as possible. This is the unanimous opinion and demand of our people. By vigorously staging a sacred struggle against fascism and for democratization, our masses will surely bury the nation-selling group of Chon Tu-hwan.

REACTION TO DEATH OF PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

Kim Il-Song Sends Wreath

SK082248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 8 sent a wreath to the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Pyongyang expressing deep condolences on the death of His Excellency Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The wreath sent by him was laid before the portrait of the deceased. The black ribbon hanging from the wreath bore the words: "To the Memory of the Late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat."

Comrades O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam, Hwang Chang-yop and Kim Kyong-yon observed a moment's silence mourning the death of His Excellency President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and signed the mourners' book.

The following entry was made in the mourners' book: "We express deep condolences on the death of His Excellency Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and our intimate friend. His Excellency President as-Sadat rendered selfless services for the interests of the Egyptian people and made a great contribution to the consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the Korean and Egyptian peoples.

The death of His Excellency President as-Sadat is a great loss not only to the Egyptian people but to the Korean people as well. Though His Excellency President as-Sadat died, his noble exploits for the dignity and prosperity of Egypt will remain long.

Ho Tam Sends Condolences

SK090425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of condolence to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Upon hearing the sad news that Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, passed away, the message expressed deep condolences to the Egyptian foreign minister and the bereaved family of the deceased.

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS PLENUM PROPOSALS

SK081705 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1620 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial headlined "Let the Whole Party, the Whole Country and the Entire People Turn Out and Vigorously Carry On Grand Nature-Remaking Projects in Response to the Militant Call of the Party" in connection with the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea held from October 4 to 6.

Noting that the important teachings given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the plenary meeting serve as a programmatic guideline to be held fast to in laying a mightier foundation of agricultural production and further accelerating the building of socialism and communism, the editorial says: The plenary meeting was a historic meeting of great significance in carrying out the grand program of economic construction put forward by the sixth party congress and stepping up socialist and communist construction.

The tideland reclamation, the obtaining of new land, and the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station for solving the water problem for tideland, which will be undertaken in accordance with the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are vast nature-remaking projects for the happiness and prosperity of the generations to come and a magnificent blueprint for accelerating socialist and communist construction.

When this blueprint is translated into practice, the country will take on a new look and our country turn into a more bountiful and beautiful paradise of people and the nations agricultural and power production radically increase.

The grand nature-remaking projects for carrying out the vast four major tasks of construction -- the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland and obtaining of 200,000 hectares of new land, construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station -- are, indeed, a great event in the history of the development of the rural economy and the socialist construction in our country.

Pointing out that to energetically accelerate the grand nature-remaking projects, upholding the plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a sacred work for attaining the high target of grain production set forth at the sixth congress of the party and a noble struggle for giving full play to the superiority of our socialist agriculture.

The editorial continues: In the past our country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song won a great victory in building socialist countryside and developing agriculture to solve the food problem with its own efforts. As a result, we are living with large quantities of food reserves at a time when the world is undergoing a food crisis and agricultural crisis under the influence of the cold front. It is a miracle unprecedented in our history that the entire people live well fed with a small area of cultivated land.

All these successes constitute a great victory of our party's agricultural policy and a proud fact which can be seen only in the age of the Workers Party in the thousands of years long history of our country.

The grand nature-remaking is a glorious work which must be carried out first of all in achieving the complete victory of socialism and advancing to communism.

Today we have attained self-sufficiency in food with a small area of land. This is a proud fact. But we can not be content with this. We have many problems yet to solve if we are to meet the demand of communist society where the principle of from each according to his ability, to each according to his need would be in force.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, rice is a most important problem to be solved first of all in building socialism and communism.

The editorial stresses: The entire party members and working people should accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the country, advance to communism and achieve the eternal prosperity of the country and the happiness of the generations to come by energetically turning out with redoubled courage and in high spirits in the grand nature-remaking projects and vigorously carrying them out, in response to the call of the party and the leader.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES INDIAN DELEGATION

SK082214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 8 received the delegation of Indian scholars on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop was on hand.

A member of the delegation recited to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song his poem "Leader and People."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to him. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

DPRK OBSERVES GDR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

Ho Tam Greetings

SK070844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 7 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, upon the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

The message noted with joy that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are daily developing favorably and wished the GDR foreign minister fresh success in his future work.

GDR Envoy's Party

SK080507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA) -- Hermann Schwiesau, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country, hosted a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of October 7 on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Invited to the party were Comrades Kim Yong-nam, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop, and Kim Il-chol, Yi Pyong-uk, Choe Tae-pok, Yu Yong-kol, Kim Yong-taek, Kim Chae-suk, Pang Tae-yol, Chon Il-chun, Kim Tae-hui and other personages concerned.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials here were also invited.

Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau spoke first.

Then Comrade Chong Chun-ki made a speech.

The attendants toasted the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and GDR peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

GDR GROUP MEETS YI CHONG-OK, SIGNS PROTOCOL

SK090346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- Premier Yi Chong-ok on October 8 met and had a friendly talk with the government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Hans Reichelt, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, which had attended the 6th meeting of the Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personage concerned Chon Il-chun and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hermann Schwiesau.

Kong Chin-tae At Party

SK090434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- Hermann Schwiesau, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Korea, hosted a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of October 8 upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the government delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

Invited to the party were vice-premier Kong Chin-tae, and Chon Il-chun, Kang Chong-yun and other personages concerned.

The members of the delegation headed by Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Hans Reichelt and officials of the GDR Embassy were present.

Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau spoke first to be followed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae.

The attendants raised glasses to the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

Economic, Scientific Protocol

SK082138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- The sixth meeting of the Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was held in Pyongyang from October 5 to 8.

A protocol of the meeting was signed on October 8.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, and Chon Il-chun, Kang Chong-yun and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hans Reinelt and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hermann Schwiesau.

The protocol was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hans Reinelt.

On the same day a protocol of the 18th meeting of the Standing Subcommittee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the GDR was signed.

CHON URGES MUTUAL COOPERATION WITH ASEAN

SK090056 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 9 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Thursday that Korea and the ASEAN countries have much in common and should pursue mutually complementary relations on the basis of their regional characteristics as Asian countries. Chon emphasized that strengthening cooperative relations "is the demand of the times for the Pacific countries, which should spearhead a move to improve the world economic environment and create a new world economic order in the future."

Chon was addressing a reception which he hosted at his executive mansion, Chongwadae, for 92 ASEAN and 30 Korean business leaders attending the third Korea-ASEAN business leaders conference now under way in Seoul.

Chon said that only through close cooperation can developing countries continue their economic development while pursuing the free market economic system despite a disadvantageous world economic environment. Chon said he was much pleased to note that since his two week-long ASEAN tour last July, ASEAN business leaders have been actively involved in finding ways to increase trade and launch joint ventures for plant construction and development of resources. Chon said that "in view of the weight civilians have in the free market economic system, your active and brisk endeavors will greatly contribute to prosperity in east Asia as well as to respective national development."

Washington Sycip, chairman of the ASEAN delegates, led the ASEAN business leaders at the Chongwadae reception.

Seoul-based envoys from Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines were also present at the reception.

The Korea-ASEAN business leaders conference, sponsored by Korea-ASEAN Business Club, will close Oct 10.

MATERIALS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY SESSION

Nam, Others Testify

SK080535 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, predicting trading with communist countries, said yesterday Korea is fully prepared for technological cooperation and cultural and sports exchanges with them.

In a testimony at the National Assembly plenary session, Nam said the day will come when Korea will materialize economic cooperation and trading with communist nations, recalling the nation's open-door policy of June 23, 1973, in which Korea declared its willingness to open its door to countries which adopt different ideologies and systems. However, Korea adheres to its position that friendly nations should not open their diplomatic doors to North Korea unless the Soviet Union and other communist countries take reciprocal measures for the Republic of Korea, he said.

He said the government will make multilateral diplomatic efforts toward Third World countries, extending assistance to them, "Just as we have received help from advanced countries."

Noting that Korea and the United States share common security interests on the Korean Peninsula, the premier stated that the government will take advantage of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of relations between the two countries to further bolster bilateral ties.

Besides security and diplomacy, the two countries will seek to strengthen economic and cultural relations, he observed. Nam said that the Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty is tantamount to the NATO treaty.

It is impossible to enter into a military alliance with Japan, because the neighboring country adopts a peace constitution, but the government is making efforts to make Japan play its role in helping preserve peace and stability in this part of the world, he said. He said Korea and Japan have just begun negotiations over economic cooperation linked to security and will resolve outstanding issues through mutual understanding and cooperation.

Expressing deep condolences over the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, he predicted there would be no change in the Middle East country's foreign policy toward Korea.

Touching on contacts between Japan and North Korea, he said Japan promised to contact the Seoul government first before making contacts with North Korea.

He remarked that it is desirable for the Assembly to actively participate in the government's major decision-making.

Minister of National Defense Choo Yong-pok said North Korean communists have dug at least 12 more infiltration tunnels across the Military Demarcation Line and are still digging more. Three have already been uncovered, he said. The ROK Armed Forces are fully prepared to crush any infiltration North Korean communists may unleash using the tunnels, Choo said.

The Republic has not yet closed the gap between the ROK and North Korean war potentialities but will be able to deter a war by 1986.

On the second day of the sixday interpellation session, three lawmakers took the floor, concentrating their questions on a wide range of diplomatic and security issues.

Kim Chin-chae of the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) urged the government to launch diplomatic efforts to revise the Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty to ensure "prompt" troop mobilization in the event of an eventuality.

Referring to Korea-Japan relations the DJP lawmaker demanded a run-down of \$6,000 million requested by Korea in public loans for security consideration. He further asked the government what efforts it is exerting to establish a tripartite defense system among Korea, the United States and Japan. Kim asked the government about the prospects of inter-Korea dialogue when Kim Chong-il has succeeded Kim Il-song as the North Korean leader.

The majority lawmaker called upon the government to take advantage of the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul to dissuade North Koreans from reinvading the Republic of Korea. He further asked about possible effects of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's death on the relations between the United States and the Middle East as well as between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Chong Won-min of the DJP, in the meantime, called for the establishment of an organization to deal exclusively with national security affairs. He asked what strategies are in store for winning possible wars with North Korea at the initial stage. The DJP legislator asked the government for an explanation of alleged speculations about improved relations between Seoul and Peking.

Mim No-sik of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) insisted a system should be established to enable the Assembly to actively take part in the government's major policymaking process. He asked why the government remains optimistic as to the prospects of Korea's obtaining \$6,000 million from Japan in soft loans.

ROK 'Ready' for Japan Talks

OWG71127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct 7 (KYODO) -- South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u said Wednesday his country is prepared to hold Japan-South Korea summit talks at any time.

Nam spoke about a possible meeting between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and President Chon Tu-hwan when a group of six top Japanese local newspaper executives called on him.

He then said that South Korea is ready to hold Suzuki-Chon summit talks at any time.

The Japanese visitors extended congratulations to Nam for getting approval from the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul.

The prime minister said it was the greatest joy in the history of Korea and expressed the hope Korea could get technical knowhow from Japan on staging the games.

The visitors are the heads of the KAHOKU SAJIMPO, YAMANASHI NICHINICHI, TOKUSHIMA SHIMBUN, CHUGOKU SHIMBUN, NISHI NIPPON SHIMBUN and OITA GODO SHIMBUN.

Energy Minister Testifies

SK090120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 9 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government is seeking oil and natural gas resources in the continental shelf lying between Korea and Japan, based upon the survey results by the United Nations Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific which indicated that there must be oil or gas deposits somewhere in the continental shelf. Energy-Resources Minister Pak Pong-hwan said Friday.

Testifying before the National Assembly, Pak said that, although commercially feasible oil deposits have not yet been discovered, the government is firmly convinced that prospective oil and gas reserves would be hit some day.

The third exploratory drilling started in the shelf's Korean-Japanese joint development area Oct 5. The test drilling, scheduled to continue for three months, is to reach a depth of 4,160 meters below the seabed. Its results will be known by next January, Pak said.

During the country's fifth five-year economic development plan (1982-86), the government expects to drill 11 holes in the continental shelf -- nine in the Korean-Japanese joint development area and two in Korea's independent submining zone No. 4.

Turning to the Korean-Indonesian joint oil development project off Madura, Indonesia, Minister Pak said that a seismic survey would be completed by the end of this month, four holes would be drilled by 1983, and eight holes by 1984.

Last year Korea imported 6.5 billion U.S. dollars' worth of energy sources including oil and uranium. The amount is 11.4 percent of the country's gross national product.

During the five-year plan period, the government will pursue energy policies discouraging the consumption of oil, hoping to reduce the country's dependence on oil from the current 60.3 percent to 49.8 percent in the target year 1986.

REPORTAGE ON MPR-USSR FRIENDSHIP MONTHOpening Meeting

UUD704607 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Oct (MONTSAME) -- An opening meeting of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month was held here today at the Palace of Mongolian Trade Unions. "The accelerated development of our economy and the flourishing socialist culture, the consistent improvement of the people's welfare and the increased international prestige of the Mongolian People's Republic, or in short, the whole of our present-day reality is a vivid evidence of the fact that the friendship with the Soviet people has served and is serving our country's benefit and the happiness of our people," said B. Dejid, alternate member of the Politbureau of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the party Control Committee under the MPRP Central Committee, addressing those who were present at the meeting. He went on to say, "We recall with sincere gratitude that from the first days of the people's revolution Soviet doctors, teachers, scientists, engineers and other specialists invited to our country rendered us assistance in laying the foundations of our economy and culture, and trained our people in building a new life. We have full ground to say that there is no branch of the national economy and culture which doesn't enjoy the disinterested help of the Soviet people. This is the noble nature of the Mongolian-Soviet friendship."

At present the enterprises built under the assistance of the Soviet Union account for nearly 50 percent of the gross industrial output, 90 percent of power generation and 50 percent of coal yield.

The assistance rendered to our country by the Soviet Union is to be increased considerably in the new five-year period. It will nearly double in comparison with the previous one. The Soviet help will be directed at the consolidation of the material and technical basis of agriculture, accelerated development of the fuel and power and mining industries, construction, transport and other branches of the national economy and at further improvement of the material well-being of the working people. More than 340 projects of national economy will be built and reconstructed.

The joint space flight of a Mongolian citizen with a Soviet cosmonaut became a vivid manifestation of friendship and cooperation of our fraternal countries. It opened a genuinely golden page in the history of Mongolian-Soviet friendship the foundations of which were laid by Lenin and Sukhe-Bator.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR and on behalf of the entire Mongolian people the speaker expressed a cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the USSR the glorious Soviet people and to Leonid Brezhnev personally for disinterested assistance rendered to the Mongolian people in the construction of a new life.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the speaker went on to say, is a guarantee for peace and security in Asia. Our working people see in the peace programme advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress, a real road to strengthening peace, deepening security and curbing the arms race. They sincerely welcome and fully support it as a general platform of struggle for peace, for preventing the threat of nuclear war. The MPR, as an Asian country is particularly interested in strengthening peace and security in Asia, in developing the goodneighbourly relations between the peoples on our continent.

During the Crimea meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, it was stressed the Soviet proposal on applying confidence-building measures in the Far East is of great importance for strengthening universal peace. The Mongolian people met with great satisfaction the reply by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, to the message of Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, which expresses approval and support of proposal of the MPR, signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific.

In conclusion B. Dejid stressed that during the current month of Mongolian-Soviet friendship the working people of Mongolia will familiarize themselves more closely with remarkable achievements of the Soviet people in building communism. This will, beyond doubt, become a mighty incentive for the country's working people in the implementation of the tasks projected by the forum of the Mongolian communism.

The results of the 60-year-old road traversed by people's Mongolia, the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, the tasks of the Mongolian five-year plan period evoked great interest among the Soviet public said N. Sviridov, head of the Soviet delegation arrived in Ulaanbaatar for taking part in the friendship month.

We, the Soviet people, do understand the aspirations of our Mongolian brothers to secure the further rise of the economic might of their country by persistent and creative labour in the name of prosperity and happiness of the working people and of consolidating the might of the entire socialist community.

Among the great achievements of our peoples we especially cherish those which are born by our internationalist fraternity, mutual assistance and by our spiritual alliance. In accordance with the comprehensive programme of socialist economic integration the forms and methods of the Soviet-Mongolian cooperation are constantly perfecting.

The intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation for 1981-1985 envisages large joint actions on further consolidation of the material and technical basis of the MPR. The commodity turnover between our countries will increase 1.5-fold.

The cultural ties between our countries are actively developing. For the post war period (except the current year) as many as 292 books by Mongolian writers with a total edition of nearly 100 million copies were published in the Soviet Union.

Soviet and Mongolian scientists have rich traditions of joint cooperation. They are solving a wide range of international scientific problems -- from the plant-genetics to space exploration. [passage indistinct]

Film Premiere

OW080813 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Oct (MONTSAME) -- One of the stirring events of Mongolian-Soviet friendship month which has opened in Mongolia is the premiere of the new feature film "Over the Gobi and Khingan" produced by Mongolian and Soviet cinematographers. The film describes the combat cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and their valiant armed forces in the struggle against a common enemy.

Speaking before the screening, D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture, stressed the political significance of the film.

The premiere was attended by MPR party and government leaders B. Altangerel, D. Gombojab, S. Jalan-Aajab, D. Maydar, D. Molomjamts, N. Jagbaral, G. Adyaa, P. Damdin, M. Dash and other officials, as well as A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

TSEDENBAL THANKS BREZHNEV FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

OW071049 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Oct (MONTSAME) -- In the telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, expressed his deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for cordial greetings in connection with the 65th anniversary of his birthday and for a high appreciation of his activity -- the Order of Lenin.

Tsendenbal said that he saw the meaning of his life in serving the MPRP, the Mongolian people and in consolidating friendship between the MPR and the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

UNEN SCORES DECISION ON POL POT'S UN SEAT

OW071059 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1724 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian people vigorously condemn the U.N. General Assembly's decision on keeping the criminal regime of Pol Pot in U.N. membership. The decision doesn't meet not only the interests and aspirations of the present-day Kampuchea but also contradicts the U.N. Charter, the newspaper UNEN writes.

The entire world is aware of the monstrous crimes of the Pol Pot murderers who had annihilated over 3 million people in Kampuchea. Today the Chinese hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists intensify their subversive activity in Southeast Asia in order to heighten tension in this region and to control the development of these countries, just for these ends they have fabricated a mythical "Kampuchean problem" and try to use it for deteriorating the situation in Southeast Asia, the newspaper continues.

The Mongolian public holds that the U.N. General Assembly's decision adopted under the pressure of the U.S.A. and China is a crude interference into the internal affairs of the sovereign states and is an act aimed at heightening tension in South East Asia, UNEN says in conclusion.

LEADERS GREET GDR FOUNDING DAY ANNIVERSARY

OW080551 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 October (MONTSAME) -- On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, presidium of the Great People's Hural, the government and the whole Mongolian people, and also personally we send you and the Central Committee of the SED, the State Council, the government and to the German people our sincere congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, say the telegram of congratulations sent by Y. Tsendenbal and J. Batmonh to the leaders of the GDR. The Mongolian leaders expressed great satisfaction over the implementations of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the MPR, and the GDR, from 1977, and reaffirmed the determination to strengthen in every possible way the fraternal ties of internationalist friendship with the German Democratic Republic.

The leaders of Mongolia wished fraternal people of the CDR, further success in the cause of implementing of the historic decisions of the 10th SED Congress, in their struggle for peace and security of the peoples in Europe and the world over.

RAGCHAA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST TALKS

OW080539 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The MPR Government delegation headed by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, returned from Budapest where it took part in the regular session of the Mongolian-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The delegation was met at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-Uhaa Airport by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Badarch, administrator of affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and (J. Bandzar), MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Also on hand were J. Szerencses, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the MPR, and A.P. Nikolayev, counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

CSSR PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMISSION HEAD VISITS

OW080537 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1504 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the CSSR People's Control Commission headed by F. Ondrich, the commission's chairman, arrived here today.

The visitors were met at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-Uhaa Airport by T. Molom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee, and other officials as well as by V. Ruzic, CSSR ambassador to the MPR.

MPR, SRV SIGN CIVIL AVIATION AGREEMENT

OW071041 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Oct (MONTSAME) -- An agreement on cooperation in the field of civil aviation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Hanoi. The agreement envisages the establishment of air lines between the two fraternal countries. Mongolia will render assistance to Vietnam in developing civil aviation of their own and also in training high quality personnel.

HUN SEN GREET'S GDR'S FISCHER ON NATIONAL DAY

BK081135 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, on 6 October sent a greetings message to Comrade Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR. The message reads:

Allow me to convey my fraternal salutations and sincere congratulations to you on the occasion of the 32d founding anniversary of the GDR. I am very elated to note that relations and cooperation in all fields between our two countries have proceeded with success on the basis of the international socialist relationship and in the spirit of creativeness in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. My recent visit to your country bears obvious evidence of the above-mentioned relations.

Please, comrade minister, accept my best wishes. May you enjoy the best of health and great successes in your responsible activities.

YOS POR ATTENDS SOVIET CELEBRATION 6 OCT

BK081136 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] At 1500 on 6 October a solemn meeting was held at the Soviet Cultural Center to mark the anniversary of the promulgation of the Soviet Constitution of 7 October 1977. Attending on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KFNC Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, and Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education and vice chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association. On the Soviet side were Comrade Dolgopyatov, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy, and Comrade Aleksandr Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy and permanent representative of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Association. Other cadres and personnel of various offices and departments under the central government and KFNC were also present.

On this occasion Comrade (Gakanov), an official of the Soviet Embassy, took the floor to talk in detail about the preparation and promulgation of the USSR's new Constitution [words indistinct].

Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education and vice chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, warmly hailed the occasion in a lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism. He went on to say that this Constitution has achieved its pure Marxist-Leninist objective and constitutes evidence of progress from socialism toward communism -- a natural development in the evolution of mankind. In conclusion he stressed that this Constitution is a solid bulwark defending peace and promoting international solidarity in support of oppressed peoples.

This ceremony ended in a joyous atmosphere permeated with a lofty sense of international solidarity.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 14-20 SEP PERIOD

BK210521 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments for the reporting period 14-20 September:

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 14 September reports that thus far Kompong Chhnang Province has transplanted 32,173 ha of rice and pumping machines were used to irrigate some 3,048 ha of ricefields. The radio at 0400 GMT on 19 September adds that in Kompong Leng District in the same province the peasants have thus far transplanted 1,889 ha of early rice, broadcast 2,729 ha of floating rice and planted 1,884 ha of secondary food crops; they have raised tens of thousands of fowl.

Kompong Cham: At 1230 GMT on 14 September the radio reports that as Mekong River water was receding in Kroach Chhmar District, Kompong Cham Province, the peasants began to replant crops on land where crops were damaged by floods. Only 30 percent of the 1,630 ha of corn and sesame and 100 ha of manioc were saved from floods; 3,000 of the 4,000 ha of transplanted rice were damaged by floods. The radio at 0400 GMT on 17 September notes that in Chamkar Leu District in the same province, 6,673 ha of land were planted during the rainy season. Although the district was affected by drought the people launched a campaign to combat it by channeling water into ricefields. Thus far they have transplanted rice on 4,648 ha, planted 1,172.5 ha of corn, 1,090.5 ha of mung beans, 616 ha of peanuts, 57.5 ha of sesame, 34.5 ha of manioc, 9 ha of sugarcane, 25 ha of jute and 46 ha of various vegetables. At 0400 GMT on 20 September the radio adds that by the end of August, Memot District transplanted 10,021 ha of rice, 4,000 ha more than planned; Stoeng Trang District, [no transplant figure], 526 ha more than planned; Dambe District, 6,917 ha were transplanted on the planned 8,057 ha of ricefields; Cheung Prey District, 26,466 ha were transplanted on the planned 28,800 ha; Chamkar Leu District, 5,339 ha were transplanted on the planned 6,673 ha; and Ponhea Krek District, 13,837 ha were transplanted on the planned 15,042 ha.

Kratie: According to the radio at 0400 GMT on 17 September the peasants in Sambo District, Kratie Province, by the end of July [as received] transplanted 1,463 of 3,586 ha of ricefields; they planted 154 ha of manioc, 16 ha of sweet potato, 84 ha of mung beans and a large quantify of vegetable crops. Meanwhile, they have raised 2,929 oxen and 4,794 buffalo and have repaired and made 3,632 plows, 3,317 harrows and 1,403 carts.

Kampot: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 15 September reports that Kampot Province has planted 9,870 ha of dry-season rice, or 1,320 ha more than planned, and 7,000 ha of subsidiary crops, or 2,280 ha more than was planted in the corresponding period last year. With the aid of the authorities, people in localities that had abundant water diverted it to other areas affected by drought, with the result that 30,600 ha of rice were planted in 3 weeks, with Kompong Trach District alone accounting for over 10,000 ha. Since the beginning of the rainy season the province has cultivated 43,400 ha of rice, or 50 percent of the ricefields. SPK at 1432 GMT on 19 September adds that at the beginning of September Banteay Meas District planted 13,900 ha of rice, or 56 percent of the plan norm; the district also intensified planting of short-term rice on 3,140 ha.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 15 September notes that up to the beginning of September the peasants in Rumduol District, Svay Rieng Province, had transplanted 6,850 ha of rice, or 55 percent of the plan norm, while the provincial and district authorities gave 231 tons of chemical fertilizer to the people.

Frey Veng: SPK at 0419 GMT on 16 September reports that the peasants in Kamchay Mea District, Frey Veng Province, as of mid-August planted 8,200 ha of rice and sowed 4,100 additional ha, including over 700 ha of floating rice. More than 2,500 ha were destroyed by drought and floods. The authorities gave 110 tons of seeds and 9 motorpumps to aid farmers in their production.

Pursat: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 18 September notes that Krakor District, Pursat Province, up to the end of August, had planted 13,743 ha of rice. The people of the district have 2,357 plows, 1,025 harrows, 1,270 carts and 5,185 head of cattle. The provincial revolutionary committee offered 7 mechanical pumps, 20 hand tractors, 500 liters of motor fuel, 213 tons of seeds, 70 tons of chemical fertilizer and 215 tons of paddy to the farmers.

Koh Kong: The radio at 0400 GMT on 18 September notes that the people of Kompong Som municipality, Koh Kong Province, up to the end of August, had tilled 13,000 ha, sowed 1,450 ha and transplanted 9,936 ha of rice, and planted 112 ha of sweet potato, 250 ha of manioc, 50 ha of corn, 60 ha of sugarcane and 37 ha of various vegetables.

Kompong Som Municipal Revolutionary Committee lent money to the people, who bought 58 head of cattle to be used as draft power. It also distributed 50 tons of seeds, 50 tons of urea fertilizer and 12,000 liters of motor fuel to the people.

VODK REPORTS CUTTING OF MOUNG-PURSAT RAIL LINE

BK060958 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Our army and guerrillas cut the Vietnamese enemy railroad west of the MOUNG station and the (Trangaol) bridge on the MOUNG-Pursat battlefield on 29 September. We cut this railroad at six points and destroyed a total of 350 meters of track.

Long live our courageous army, combatants and people of the MOUNG-Pursat battlefield!

VODK REPORTS LNLFF ACTIVITIES FOR 3-4 OCT PERIOD

BK080302 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] On 3 October the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLFF] guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemy when it moved from (Khlem) village to the (Tik Sap) position and when it left (Triel) village to a position in (Kbal Damrei) village. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and two others were wounded. The guerrillas seized 16 M-79 grenades.

On 4 October the LNLFF guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemy when it moved from (Khlem) position, killing one and wounding two others. They seized four M-79 grenades, four hand-grenades and three AK magazines.

In sum, during these 2 days the LNLFF guerrillas inflicted 8 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy and seized 20 M-79 grenades, 4 handgrenades and 3 AK magazines.

BRIEFS

REFRESHER COURSE FOR YOUTHS -- Phnom Penh, 7 Oct (SPK) -- The youth organization of the Ministry of Trade opened in Phnom Penh on Monday [5 October] a refresher course for 75 youths from various departments of the ministry. Tang Saroem, minister of trade, and Kang Nem, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization, attended the opening ceremony. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 7 Oct 81 BK]

METEOROLOGY, HYDROLOGY COURSE -- Phnom Penh, 8 Oct (SPK) -- On Tuesday the Meteorology and Hydrology Service of the Ministry of Agriculture opened in Phnom Penh a course on politics and techniques in the presence of Nhem Heng, vice minister of agriculture, and other personalities. It is the first such course arranged for 60 students from various provinces of the PRK. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 8 Oct 81 BK]

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN MEETS SKACHKOV IN MOSCOW

OW061545 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct 6 -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Lao vice-premier, minister of finance, and chairman of the Lao-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, has had a meeting in Moscow with S.A. Skachkov, head of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The two reviewed Lao-Soviet cooperation in economy and technology, and planned for further development.

Nouhak Phoumsavan led a Lao delegation to the third conference of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES SOVIET LECTURERS

BK070959 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 7 Oct (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice premier, and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, on October 6 received here the Soviet visiting lecturers led by Ivan Dedov, head of the Personnel Department of the Communist Party CC of Tadzhikistan. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality. The Lao vice premier welcomed the Soviet delegation, whose visit is considered as an important contribution to the strengthening of the combatant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Laos and the USSR.

SRV NEWSPAPER DELEGATION PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Arrival of Delegation

BK060938 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Oct (KPL) -- A Vietnamese delegation of HANOI MOI newspaper and news agency led by its editor in chief, Hong Linh, on October 3 arrived here for a friendship visit. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Bountham Saign, editor in chief of VIENTIANE MAI newspaper and Vientiane news agency, and other members of the editorial board, and cadres of the said newspaper.

In the evening of the same day, the editorial board of VIENTIANE MAI newspaper held a reception in honor of the Vietnamese delegation.

Talks With Delegation

BK060942 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 6 Oct (KPL) -- A Lao delegation of VIENTIANE MAI newspaper on October 5 held talks with the visiting Vietnamese delegation of HANOI MOI newspaper and news agency led by its editor-in-chief Hong Linh. The two delegations exchanged views on newspaper and news agency work. They also appraised the friendship relations between the two cities, Vientiane-Hanoi, especially between the two newspapers, in the past as well as at present.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF AS-SADAT EXTENDED

Leaders' Messages

BK080826 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] As acting prime minister, Deputy Prime Minister Maj Gen Praman Adireksan sent the following message to the acting prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt: I am shocked at and greatly condole the unexpected death of His Excellency President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Anwar as-Sadat. The Arab Republic of Egypt has lost its most able and dedicated leader. His Excellency Anwar as-Sadat had devoted himself tirelessly to his people, as well as to peaceful coexistence in the Middle East and the world at large. Therefore, the death of His Excellency Anwar as-Sadat is a grievous and irreparable loss.

On behalf of the government, his majesty the king and the people of Thailand, and on behalf of myself, I wish to extend profound condolences and sympathy to Your Excellency, the government and the people of Arab Republic of Egypt, as well as the members of the bereaved family.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, who is currently acting foreign minister, sent the following message to the foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt: I heard the news of the grievous and sudden death of His Excellency President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Anwar as-Sadat, and in this period of grief, I express profound condolences and sincere sympathy at this great loss to Your Excellency, the government and the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the bereaved family.

Telegram From King

BK081405 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] His Excellency Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, was shot to death while reviewing a military parade in Cairo on 6 October. His majesty the king sent a telegram extending his condolences to the acting president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The telegram reads as follows: I and the queen were deeply shocked and grieved upon hearing of the death of His Excellency President Anwar as-Sadat. We extend our profound condolences to you and the family of the president for this loss, which is presently causing grief to the world.

U.S. REPORTEDLY SEEKS REOPENING OF BASES

BK081028 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Oct 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Reagan has stressed that Thailand and the United States cannot be divided. He also reaffirmed close military relations and disclosed a plan to reopen U.S. military bases in Thailand in order to balance Soviet influence.

Government spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri reported to newsmen on 7 October that on 6 October, during his visit to the United States, Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon met for talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig. They exchanged views on world security and the role of the Soviet Union, as well as the situation in Southeast Asia. President Reagan stressed the U.S. commitment to defend Thailand's security under the Manila Pact. The U.S. President believed that the security of Thailand and that of the United States are closely related.

Meanwhile, Thailand's economic ministers and the Thai economic mission from the private sector met with the chairman of the Trade Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. They discussed rice trading. The Thai team indicated to the United States that Thailand's economy is greatly affected by U.S. rice exports on credit to former Thai rice customers. Thailand also requested the United States to relax controls on its imports of seafood and canned food from Thailand, since the strict control affects Thailand's exports.

Highly placed military sources have told MATICHON that in the talks between the Thai prime minister and the U.S. President and secretary of state on the question of Thailand's security, they also discussed U.S. military assistance to Thailand and the plans to dispatch some U.S. military units for stationing in Thailand. It was reported that approval had been given for some units of the U.S. military to be stationed in Thailand.

According to the report, the United States wants to reopen its military bases in Thailand to counter the Soviet influence in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union has set up military bases in Da Nang and Kompong Som. The United States feels it is less expensive to operate military bases in Thailand than elsewhere, since Thailand already has the necessary war materiel needed.

Army Commander's Comments

BK081447 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Assistant Army Commander in Chief and Acting Commander of the 1st Army Region Lt Gen Athit Kamlangek told newsmen he has no problem with a work backlog, as he has assigned his subordinates to help him with his work. Asked about security measures in Thailand to prevent an incident similar to the assassination of President as-Sadat of Egypt, the assistant army commander said he did not anticipate such an incident taking place in Thailand, since Thailand is a Buddhist country, and the outlook of the Thai people should not be compared with others. Besides, the problems of Thailand and Egypt are different. However, he said instructions had been given for security measures to be increased, especially by the military.

Asked about the reported speculation of a possible return of U.S. troops to Thailand, the assistant army commander said he did not believe that U.S. troops would return, and that he has not heard of such a report himself. He said Thailand has never indicated to the United States that it wants U.S. troops to return. We believe that we can handle our national situation ourselves. If we need weapons, Thailand can purchase them from other countries. He did not think the United States itself wants to send its troops back to Thailand.

Concerning the assessment by the American Chamber of Commerce that the investment climate in Thailand has deteriorated, Lt Gen Athit Kamlangek said the investment climate in the country has been harmed by various kinds of rumors. We should present the right information to foreigners so that they realize Thailand is secure and stable. That would help create a better investment climate in the country.

He said he agreed with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon that this government will continue in office for the duration of its term of duty. Politically speaking, he sees no problem for the government. He said the government enjoys full cooperation from parliament. This was illustrated by the recent passage of the budget bill. He noted that politicians made only constructive statements in the debate. He therefore considers the political situation in the country quite stable.

PREM'S U.S. TRIP, INVESTMENT CLIMATE VIEWED

BK090501 Bangkok POST in English 9 Oct 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Earning a Vote of Confidence"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and his party have hammered home a message to America's policy makers and businessmen that Thailand, given a little help from its friends, faces a secure and stable future and offers fine opportunities for investment.

Unfortunately, just as the April 1 coup bid diverted local attention from the attempted assassination of President Reagan, so the tragic murder of Anwar as-Sadat has preoccupied the attention of the media and lessened the impact of General Prem's Washington visit. Even so, he appears to have scored a public relations success and, while springing no surprises, has told millions of Americans what they want to know.

The prime minister will undoubtedly be accused of glossing over the problems and painting too rosy an image of Thailand in the 80's. On paper almost anything can be made to look good, and it is tempting to concentrate on positive aspects while ignoring negative ones. True, the communist insurgency problem hasn't worsened over the past year, but it hasn't been contained, either. Natural gas is now online and will provide a much-needed boost to the economy, but we will still be dependent on the goodwill of the world's major oil suppliers. The political and military situation in Kampuchea remains as confused and unsatisfactory as ever, and Hanoi has shown few signs that it is about to change its belligerent attitudes.

Then there is the seemingly insoluble problem that springs from the roots of the government and thrives despite promises by countless politicians to eradicate it. This is the monster called bureaucracy, the first thing a potential foreign investor encounters when he tries to do business here. No prime minister has yet devised a way to get a junior grade government official to implement policy directives coming from so far above him, and it is this official, and not the well-meaning prime minister, that the potential foreign investor will have to deal with. The American Chamber of Commerce, releasing the results of a survey on the day Gen Prem left for the U.S., said 87 percent of its respondents felt general conditions had deteriorated in Thailand, 60 percent said they would advise prospective investors to be cautious about putting money here and 52 percent said they would not re-invest in Thai ventures and inventories. That kind of pessimism, if shared by other chambers, does not augur well for raising the kind of money that Gen Prem is striving to raise through his public relations efforts.

Moreover, speculation over possible Cabinet changes continues to plague the government and cast doubt on its claims to stability. Increases in both the crime rate and labour unrest point to more stormclouds on the horizon. Gen Prem's trip will go a long way towards boosting external confidence in Thailand, but promises alone are worthless unless they are backed up by firm, decisive action.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK070215 Bangkok POST in English 7 Oct 81 p 8

[Speech by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to the United Nations General Assembly on 5 October]

[Text] Mr President, it is indeed a great personal privilege and honour for me to be the first prime minister of Thailand to address this august assembly. I am here on behalf of the people of Thailand to pay due tribute to the United Nations and its achievements.

We do so under the compelling mandate of our history -- the history of a sovereign nation with long-standing commitment to the ideals of international peace, cooperation and harmony; a nation resolved to do our share and discharge our obligations as a responsible member of the community of states, be they obligations in peace and security, economic, social or humanitarian fields. Equally important, Mr President, we are a nation truly thankful for the degree of international order thus far achieved in place of anarchy which might have otherwise ensued, had it not been for the way that the United Nations, time and time again, refused to yield on its principles.

Despite the inherent limitations that beset this organisation and its present stage of development, the people of Thailand, as one of the peoples of the United Nations, join me in reaffirming to you, Mr President, our continuing commitment to the United Nations. We thank this organisation for its guiding influence in the search for solutions to the problems in our region and for its crucial role in averting a major human tragedy in our part of the world. Above all, we reaffirm our faith in the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and pledge our continuing cooperation with all peace-loving member states and with the organisation. The people of Thailand say that with conviction and a clear mandate of history.

Mr President, on this occasion, therefore, I have the honour to convey to you my delegation's, as well as my own, warm greetings and sincere congratulations on your election to the high office of president of this General Assembly. We are indeed fortunate to have presiding over our deliberations such an experienced diplomat and dedicated internationalist as yourself, especially at the times of heavy schedules and difficult circumstances. We are also gratified to see a president who comes from a country with which Thailand entertains cordial relations, and also a fellow Asian state and member of the Third World. My delegation is confident that, under your wise guidance, our proceedings will be full of success.

I also wish to pay a warm tribute to His Excellency Baron Rudiger von Wechmar, president of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly, for his statesman-like conduct of its proceedings together with its special sessions. Our organisation has witnessed an eventful year and has relied more than ever on the General Assembly as its forum to consider various important issues.

Baron von Wechmar has provided the requisite leadership and has performed his duty with great distinction. He has thus earned our profound gratitude.

The delegation of Thailand is highly gratified to see two new member states taking their rightful places at this session of the General Assembly, namely, Belize and Vanuatu. We offer their respective delegations our sincere congratulations and wish to convey to their peoples our good wishes, as well as the warm and friendly greetings from the people of Thailand.

Our organisation has been fortunate to have as secretary general His Excellency Dr Kurt Waldheim, especially during the past year. His sensitive and skillful handling of world problems as well as his dedicated efforts in administering our organisation have earned the deep respect and admiration of the government and people of Thailand.

Despite his tireless endeavours, however, many critical and complex issues persist in various parts of the world. Even though there are certain matters which governments, in their own wisdom, have chosen to keep outside the purview of the United Nations, it would still be impossible to enumerate all the weighty issues brought to the doorsteps of the world organisation. A brief glance at the agenda will be sufficient to provide some ideas of the expectations that the world rests upon our organisation and its secretary general. It may also be true to say that many items remain on the agenda because they are intractable issues. This adds not only to the burden of the organisation, but also to a sense of frustration shared by us all.

The eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly on Namibia, which concluded recently, once again focused world attention on the important problem which has been with the United Nations since its inception. In this regard, the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Namibian people remain thwarted by South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia and which uses the territory as the springboard for aggression against its neighbours. Thailand's consistent policy is to demand the cessation of South Africa's illegal acts and its complete withdrawal from the entire territory of Namibia without further delay, so as to enable the Namibian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

That is why Thailand was pleased to support the proposal made by the African group to convene the emergency special session, as well as to render further support during that session to the worthy cause of Namibian freedom and independence. Since Thailand has scrupulously abided by the relevant United Nations resolutions on this question, and has voluntarily imposed for several years a trade embargo against Pretoria, my delegation was able to vote in favour of Resolution ES-8/J and the call for the comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Thailand wishes strongly to urge once again that the Western contact group renews its efforts to bring about an unconditional implementation of the United Nations plan on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). If a peaceful solution on the basis agreed upon by all parties is further delayed, then the alternative of an intensified armed struggle, under the recognised leadership of SWAPO, will gain credence as the only viable solution.

Another problem which has been a matter of grave concern to the organisation from the outset is the situation in the Middle East. Last year's special session of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine, the recent air attacks on Iraq's nuclear facilities and on the population centres in Lebanon by Israeli warplanes, and the protracted war between Iran and Iraq are further manifestations of the disturbing situation in the Middle East. The Palestinian people continue to suffer from denial of their right of self-determination, and Israel continues to occupy Arab territories and to disregard the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Thailand joins the international community in reiterating its stand that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories which it has occupied since the 1967 war, and refrain, in the meantime, from all measures designed to perpetuate its presence. Thailand is convinced that a just and lasting solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict must be based on Security Council Resolution 242 (1967), with due recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as well as the undeniable right of Israel to exist.

Both the foregoing situations have their origin in the denial of the right to self-determination of the Namibian people and of the Palestinian people, respectively. As long as the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa on the one hand, and of Arab territories by Israel on the other hand, are permitted to continue, a threat to international peace and security will exist. Major-power rivalry will be exacerbated and further complicate the search for a peaceful solution. Such situations may at times pose a challenge for the smaller powers, especially nearer the scene of conflict, to help arrest the escalation of the crisis. In so doing, they must act on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter in order to safeguard their own vital interests. Such a role of powerbroker has been assumed, for instance, by the non-permanent members of the Security Council, and has proven to be not only useful, but sometimes the only means to avert a catastrophe.

In two other crisis areas, namely, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, there are also constructive roles for smaller countries, especially those situated near the scenes of conflict.

In Afghanistan, the situation directly involves a major power on account of its armed intervention and occupation of that country which has in turn resulted in increasing tension and rivalry. While the Islamic countries seem fully intent on dampening such rivalry, they are conscious of the real issue, namely, the foreign occupation which deprives the Afghan people of their right of self-determination. Thailand's position is to support wholeheartedly the right of the Afghan people to determine their own future free from external interference and coercion. In this respect, Thailand joins in urging the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, as well as in making the call for respect of the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan by all concerned.

In Southeast Asia, the situation in Kampuchea continues to be of serious concern not only to Thailand, which is in the frontline, but also to the international community. The foreign invasion and illegal occupation of that nonaligned country have disrupted the growing cooperation among the countries of Southeast Asia, and have led to a more intensified involvement and rivalry among major powers.

It follows, therefore, that so long as the Kampuchean problem remains unsolved, the proposal of the five ASEAN members to establish a zone of peace in Southeast Asia cannot be implemented. However, my delegation believes that it is not too late to try to reverse this unfortunate situation. That is why the ASEAN countries have made strenuous efforts, together with other peace-loving nations of the world, to bring about a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Thailand is indeed gratified at the outcome of the international conference on Kampuchea, which was convened by the secretary general at the United Nations headquarters in July of this year. The conference adopted the declaration on Kampuchea and the resolution on Kampuchea, reaffirming the fundamental principles as well as providing a reasonable framework for the comprehensive political settlement, and outlining some modalities for achieving a just and durable solution of the Kampuchean problem. In the declaration, adopted by consensus, the conference took note of the serious international consequences that have arisen out of the situation in Kampuchea, in particular the escalation of tension in Southeast Asia and major power involvement as a result of this situation. The conference reaffirmed its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the commitment by all states to non-involvement in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, are the principal components to any just and lasting solution to the Kampuchean problem. The conference emphasised that Kampuchea, like all other countries, has the right to be independent and sovereign, free from any external threat and armed intervention, free to pursue its own development and a better life for its people in an environment of peace, stability and full respect for human rights. To this end, the conference called for negotiations on the following important elements: A cease-fire and withdrawal of all foreign forces under United Nations supervision; measures for the maintenance of peace and order in Kampuchea; and the holding of United Nations-supervised free elections. The conference also deemed it essential to have agreement on appropriate arrangements to ensure that the result of the free elections will be respected by all parties as well as agreements by other states concerned to ensure a peaceful and stable condition for Kampuchea.

In the resolution on Kampuchea, also adopted by consensus, the conference established an ad hoc committee to assist the conference and to undertake missions, where appropriate, in pursuit of the worthy goal. The ad hoc committee has already held an informal meeting at the United Nations headquarters in New York and has agreed to convene its first formal meeting during the current session of the General Assembly. My delegation places its confidence in the ability of the ad hoc committee, and its individual members, to play a useful role in carrying out its mandate.

One of the most tragic consequences of the conflict in Kampuchea, as well as the recent fighting in other Indochinese states, has been the Indochinese refugee problem.

Today there are half a million Indochinese displaced persons from Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam in the holding centres in Thailand and in encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border. This human tragedy has caused much human suffering and created both internal and external problems for Thailand as well.

Thanks to international assistance, such problems have been somewhat alleviated, but the unresolved situation calls for further assistance from the international community. Thailand's economic and social circumstances will not permit its government and people to carry this tremendous burden for an indefinite period of time. It should be recognised that the problem is one of international concern and its ultimate solution depends on a comprehensive political settlement particularly of the Kampuchean conflict. This is another reason why my government has spared no effort in trying to achieve a peaceful solution in Kampuchea. We appeal once again to all members of the world community to support our endeavours, and, pending such a settlement and their safe return to their homes, the international programmes of assistance for the Indochinese displaced persons in Thailand as well as along the Thai-Kampuchean border should continue.

Meanwhile, I wish to reiterate our sincere appreciation of the support we have received in this regard from the secretary general and his special representative, the various United Nations agencies, the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross], and all the voluntary agencies concerned, as well as from the donor governments and their generous peoples.

Thailand's agreement to offer a temporary refuge to Indochinese displaced persons is a manifestation of its humane policies which are evident in another important area, namely, its campaign to eradicate the problems of drug abuse and illegal trafficking in narcotics. Here, too, cooperation between Thailand and other countries in and outside of the region is essential.

The Royal Thai Government has therefore entered into agreements with the United Nations and other countries concerned in order to maximise the effect of its anti-narcotics programme. Although there is relatively limited cultivation of opium poppy in Thailand itself, my government, which has been inspired by the projects of his majesty the king, has undertaken a large scale crop-substitution programme in the hill-tribe areas of northern Thailand with assistance and financial support from the United Nations and some friendly governments. The real problem, however, is that of trafficking of heroin and other derivatives across dense jungles and rugged mountains into Thailand and beyond. It is not a simple matter for countries with limited resources to interdict the narcotics traffic in remote parts of their territory. However, international cooperation, assisted by the dedication and serious purpose of my government, has thus far yielded encouraging results, and should therefore be further strengthened, in order to spare mankind of the dangers of drug abuse.

The ability of smaller countries to carry out their well-meaning policies and programmes is circumscribed by their capacity to tackle pressing economic and social issues of the day. The plight of less developed countries, which share similar problems and conditions, has long been on the world agenda. Indeed, approximately 80 percent of the entire budget of the United Nations system is devoted to the tasks of economic and social development. However, there are more than 800 million people still living in abject poverty on this planet, and the irony is that, by the end of the third United Nations development decade, their number will have increased to over 1 billion. At the same time, annual world expenditures on weapons have risen to \$500 billion and are showing no signs of abating. In this connection, my delegation hopes that the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be convened in March-April next year, will succeed in reaching some of its goals.

Rising expenditure on arms is symptomatic of a troubled world and the consequent pre-occupation with national security. It is therefore imperative that the root causes of international conflicts must be eliminated, in order to lessen the inherent dangers and to release greater resources for constructive purposes. Among the basic causes of conflict is the economic discrepancy and exploitation prevailing among nations. Thus the vicious circle is completed, and we must devote our untiring efforts to breaking the cycle of poverty existing in the larger part of the world.

Thailand is a developing country and a member of the Third World. While external circumstances have compelled my government to increase its defence expenditure, the fact remains that the greater part of the national budget is earmarked for economic and social development, particularly in the rural areas of the country. The 1982-1986 fifth economic plan aims at maintaining the growth rate of our economy in real terms in the neighbourhood of 6-7 percent per annum. During the past decade, the average more than 7 percent growth rate of Thailand's economy should indicate the level of its economic performance, despite worldwide economic problems and severe energy crisis.

However, there are new and unexpected problems, such as the refugee problem, as well as the implications of a population growth rate of approximately 2.5 percent per annum. Dependence on oil imports also represents a heavy burden on our economy, although this is gradually being lessened by the availability of offshore natural gas, and other new and renewable domestic sources of energy. Moreover, since most of our export commodities are affected by price fluctuations and trade barriers imposed by the industrialised countries, our terms of trade have deteriorated. Therefore, to supplement our internal efforts, we need to rely on appropriate actions in the international forum, particularly in the establishment of a new international economic order and the implementation of the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade. Closer cooperation in economic and technical fields among the developing countries themselves can also open up new possibilities and serve as a viable alternative.

Interdependence among countries is a reality, not a mere slogan. Nations may ignore this fact only at their peril. Major issues, too, are interdependent, be they in the fields of trade, investment, technology, money, or finance and development. Tackling these issues requires a true meeting of the minds at the global level. The interdependence of problems means that there can be no fragmentation of interests and concerns. In other words, reshaping a new economic framework demands an integrated and comprehensive approach. The programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order was adopted in recognition of the momentous and dynamic changes already influencing the entire international economic landscape. The new order was to effect such changes in a comprehensive and integrated manner, thereby attempting to ward off the adverse consequences that disorderly changes would bring.

Nevertheless, the last of the diminishing opportunities for a sustained and constructive dialogue on the global level between developed and developing countries was lost when efforts to launch a new round of global negotiations failed both at the 11th special session and at the 35th regular session. Continued endeavours on the part of the Group of 77 and many of its friends to achieve some forward movement have encountered various moves to procrastinate. Resolution 34/138 was adopted by consensus in this august assembly two years ago. As of today, only a name -- the United Nations Conference for Global Negotiations on International Economic Cooperation for Development -- has been agreed upon.

In spite of the discouraging trends in present day international economic cooperation, Thailand remains prepared to play the constructive role it has been playing in all United Nations fora. The policy of my government calls for greater cooperation with other developing countries in the efforts to bring about better life and greater human dignity to our respective peoples. We shall continue to play our part so that the worthy goals of a restructured world economy can eventually be achieved.

It is our fervent hope that after the meeting in Cancun, all parties concerned will be more willing to proceed with pending international negotiations and concrete actions in many fora, such as in dealing with new and renewable sources of energy on the basis of the Nairobi programme of action and resolutions on the question of science and technology for development and the pending issues at the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

In all these matters, my delegation wishes to urge the industrialised countries to keep the voice of reason and to have the necessary foresight so they may see that all mankind will be the ultimate beneficiaries. The world cannot survive a struggle of attrition between the rich minority and the overwhelming poor. The human community must rise above the confines of self-interest. The United Nations can still provide governments with a useful forum as well as framework not only for the tasks of identifying and focusing world attention on issues, but also in seeking peaceful solutions for such issues. Given the necessary goodwill and political will, states can overcome their differences in the interest of all. Thailand will not be found wanting in this regard.

BLACKLISTING OF TRADERS BY LAOS REPORTED

BK030444 Bangkok POST in English 3 Oct 81 p 20

[Text] Lao customs and immigration officials have rejected entry to several hundred Thai merchants crossing the Mekong River into the country for periods ranging from 1 month to a year as punishment for alleged violation of Lao laws.

The assistant chief of the Nong Khai Province Immigration Office, Pol Capt Montri Suthum, confirmed the report, stating that a total of 345 Thai merchants are on a Lao blacklist. These merchants will not be given entry stamps on their border passes, with the restriction ranging from 1 month to a year. Vientiane authorities alleged the merchants were found to have violated Lao law through frequent smuggling of goods as well as U.S. dollars and gold to and from the country. Moreover, they claimed that a number of female merchants have had sexual relations with Lao customs and immigration officers in order to gain easy access into the country.

One woman on the list of restricted merchants said that when she recently arrived on the other side of the Mekong River, she did not receive a stamp on her border pass, but instead was sent back to Thailand. She said the Lao Customs and Immigration Office on the banks of the Mekong River at Ban Thadeau of Hatsaifong in Vientiane announced the list of 345 merchants.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS VISIT REFUGEE CAMPS

BK071447 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, on 3 October (Sakamoto), a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official, and another Japanese official visited the temporary centers for Kampuchean illegal immigrants at Sa Keo and Khao I-Dang in Prachin Buri Province. The two centers now hold 69,061 people -- 27,142 in the Sa Kaeo Center and 41,919 in the Khao I-Dang Center.

The purpose of the Japanese officials' visit to the centers is to study possible assistance from their government to illegal immigrants in the centers and the Thai people along the Kampuchean border.

VISIT OF SOVIET WARSHIPS TO DANANG ANNOUNCED

BK081132 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] According to VNA, at the invitation of the SRV Ministry of National Defense, a squadron of Soviet warships under the command of Vice Admiral Nikolay Yakovlevich Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet, will pay an official friendship visit to the port city of Danang in the near future.

LAO PEACE PROPOSAL FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA WELCOMED

OW090033 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Regional Interests Call For Promotion of a Dialogue"]

[Text] (?Due to) the efforts by the three Indochinese countries to turn Southeast Asia into a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative region, the seven-point peace proposal put forth at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly by Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut after consultations with Vietnam and Kampuchea has been welcomed by progressive world opinion and drawn sympathy and support from it. The new proposal is a followup to the just and reasonable proposals that have been put forth many times by the three Indochinese countries with a view to promoting dialogue between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries and achieving peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region.

The new seven-point proposal put forward by the three Indochinese countries is of greater significance in light of the growing collusion between Washington and Beijing in stepping up the arms race and creating tension to threaten world peace. In this connection, progressive public opinion the world over hails the new proposal as a peace initiative by the three Indochinese countries aimed at defusing the explosive situation in Southeast Asia as well as relaxing world tension.

The new proposal again reflects the most correct line of thinking exhibited in the previous peace plans proposed by the three Indochinese countries, that is, the direct cause of the current tension in Southeast Asia is Beijing's expansionist policy and its collusion with Washington to oppose the efforts to achieve independence, sovereignty, security and cooperation among the countries in the region. What has happened in recent years has already proved the correctness of the line of thinking adopted by the three Indochinese countries, which reflects the objective realities in Southeast Asia.

Let us ask these questions: Who are those people who, having committed genocide in Kampuchea and launched the war of aggression, still keep some 400,000 troops close to Vietnam's border and threaten to teach Vietnam second lesson while stepping up an all-out war against Vietnam? Who is recruiting forces and fostering the Lao reactionaries in order to send them back for subversive activities in Laos? Who is trying by all means to revive the corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in a vain attempt to reverse the current excellent situation in Kampuchea? Who is fostering and directing tens of thousands of rebels in the ASEAN countries with plans to carry out subversive activities against them? The ringleader of all these evil activities is none other than the Beijing expansionist-hegemonist clique. The Beijing expansionists are creating tension threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia. They are the direct and dangerous enemy of the Indochinese countries and also the enemy of all the Southeast Asian countries.

It must be pointed out that Washington is playing the China card and enthusiastically supporting and encouraging Beijing's evil activities in a vain attempt to achieve its design for a U.S. return to Southeast Asia. A clear example of this is the Reagan administration's pledge to supply Beijing with up-to-date weapons.

In view of the aforementioned facts, in order to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia, it is necessary first of all to stop the Beijing expansionist-hegemonist and other reactionary forces' act of hostility against the three Indochinese countries and stop their rude interference in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian countries. Regional interests as well as the interests of each individual country call for joint action to be taken by the Southeast Asian people. Some farsighted people among the ASEAN leaders have gradually realized this point. However, it is a pity that several leaders in the ASEAN countries misunderstand or prefer to have a distorted view of the cause of tension in Southeast Asia. They blindly argue that the tension allegedly comes from the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Such an argument confounds black and white and distorts the truth. It is utterly impossible to find any proof showing that the activities of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries constitute a threat to the ASEAN countries and to regional peace and stability. On the contrary, Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries are like a solid dam holding back the torrent of the Beijing expansionist from flooding Southeast Asia.

The presence of a limited number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea has come about through consultations between two independent and sovereign states seeking to deal with the constant threat to Vietnam and Kampuchea posed by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists. When the threat no longer exists, Vietnam and Kampuchea will discuss the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

Regarding differences among countries in the region, it is necessary to hold meetings and discussions in order to find a solution. The new peace proposal by the three Indochinese countries call for the settlement of problems in Southeast Asia by Southeast Asian countries, as did previous peace plans. Disputes between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries, or among the countries in the region, should be solved without imposing the will of one country on another and without the intervention of foreign forces, and through peaceful negotiations. European, Arab and Latin American countries and countries in other parts of the world have (long followed) this method in solving regional problems. This method is in line with the statement issued by the meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers in New Delhi in January 1981. The statement calls for regional dialogues in solving disputes, establishing lasting regional peace and stability and eliminating intervention and threats by foreign powers. This is the real aspiration [words indistinct] of the peace-loving and justice-upholding people of the world [words indistinct].

We hope that some ASEAN leaders will be soberminded and, clearly recognizing the enemy, work together with us to promote the dialogue between the two blocs of countries and contribute to achieving peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The interests of individual countries and the common basic interests of regional peace and stability call for such action. Confrontation benefits only the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, Washington and other reactionary forces.

UN DELEGATE CONDEMNS U.S., PRC WAR OF ATTRITION

OW080839 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 8 -- Washington and Beijing are conducting a war of attrition against Vietnam, declared Mrs Nguyen Binh Thanh, Vietnamese representative at the 3rd Commission of the United Nations dealing with the importance of guaranteeing the effective observance of human rights and universal realisation of the rights of peoples to self-determination and the quick return of independence to the colonial countries and peoples. She said that the past year saw numerous instances of Western powers and "international terrorism" to oppose the nations struggling for independence and freedom.

After noting that the small countries heavily affected by natural disasters are falling victims of the "food weapon" and subjected to discriminatory measures of all kinds, Mrs. Binh Thanh said: "U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemonism who not long ago failed in their efforts to subjugate Vietnam by open wars of aggression are today trying to bend it to their will through a veritable war of attrition in all fields. To this end, they have used most cynical methods: large concentration of Chinese troops close to Vietnam's northern border, daily armed provocations and shellings, occupation of Paracel Islands and many other points of its territory, training of mercenaries in centres situated in southern China and Thailand, creation of ghost governments in exile and armed bandit groups on their territory to conduct armed intrusions and infiltration operations for subversion and destabilization purposes against the three Indochinese countries".

"These criminal acts which are aimed at exerting maximum pressure against the three countries with a view to bending them to their will constitute a grave encroachment on the right to self-determination of the Indochinese countries", she pointed out.

PREM'S TRIP SEEN TYING THAILAND CLOSER TO U.S.

BK090327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] According to UPI, addressing a U.S. National Press Club audience on 8 October, Thai Prime Minister Prem said he is satisfied with his meeting on 6 October with President Reagan, who pledged continued U.S. support for Thailand against what he called acts of aggression by the Vietnamese communists.

Prem said: As a frontline state in the struggle against aggression, Thailand will likely bear the responsibility for its own defense. Our ultimate victory will, however, rely on the support -- both material and moral -- of the free world. Obviously, with Prem's U.S. trip, Thailand will be tied more closely to the U.S. imperialists' war chariot. It is now transforming itself into an U.S. assault combatant.

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS POLISH SOLIDARITY UNION

OW090731 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 9 -- Events that occurred over the past month during the "Solidarity" trade union congress in Poland amount to an open declaration of war against the Polish ruling party and government by the anti-socialist forces which scheme to seize power and eliminate the Polish people's revolutionary gains, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The paper points out: "This is only a so-called trade union congress, because it has adopted many political resolutions which go beyond the function and powers of a trade union organization.

"Leaders of the 'Solidarity' trade union have always claimed that they are engaged in non-political actions. But at their congress in Gdansk, they laid bare their hostility toward socialism. They used the congress as a forum to openly work out counter-revolutionary strategies and policies aimed at seizing power and eliminating socialism in Poland. They have made the 'Solidarity' trade union a reactionary political organization running counter to the interests of the working class and the Polish people as a whole and in opposition to the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

"The Gdansk congress", NHAN DAN notes, "has brought no constructive solution to the situation in Poland. Those who masterminded the Congress have made no contribution to solve the crisis as they had claimed. Instead, they have aggravated it.

"The new escalation of the counter-attack by the counter-revolutionaries is arousing indignation among people of conscience and growing solidarity of the progressive forces against the hostile forces and in defence of socialism. The recent statement of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee pointed out the attempt to seize power by the reactionaries and called upon the entire party and people to oppose their adventurous policies in inciting the people to eliminate the socialist state. Facts have shown that having seen through the nature of the reactionaries, many members of the 'Solidarity' trade union have left this organization".

"In the face of public indignation, the Polish reactionaries recently have toned down a bit, but this is only a trick. The struggle of the Polish communists and people remains difficult and complicated. The Vietnamese people reaffirm their militant solidarity and full support to the communists, the working class and the fraternal people of Poland in their struggle to smash all schemes of the enemy and to defend socialism", NHAN DAN concludes.

CHIEF JUSTICE WRITES ON PEOPLE'S COURTS

BK080800 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese, Aug 81 pp 1-6

[Article by Pham Hung, chief justice of the People's Supreme Court: "People's Courts and the Implementation of the Constitution and the Enforcement of Law" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Strengthening the socialist legal system is an urgent requirement of our revolution to improve the state's management efficiency and to ensure the laboring people's right to collective mastery. As organs responsible for the preservation of the socialist legal system, people's courts must develop their role in the struggle to prevent and counter crimes and illegal activities.

The Causes of Crimes and Illegal Activities

During the period of transition to socialism, it is necessary for our party and state to struggle actively to prevent and counter all crimes and illegal activities. This is because crimes and illegal activities are negative manifestations which can cause adverse effects in many respects -- political, economic and social -- and at times can even endanger national security.

Since our country moved into the period of transition to socialism, together with other sectors, people's courts have recorded many great successes in maintaining political security and social order and safety. Crimes and violations of the law, however, have not yet been eradicated and remain serious. This is because the counterrevolutionary forces in both parts of our country still have not resigned themselves to defeat and are seeking to oppose and sabotage our revolution and overthrow our people's administration, despite the victories won by our revolution. These include henchmen of the imperialists and Chinese expansionists, remnants of the former puppet army and administration or of various exploiting classes who refused reeducation, and elements of other antisocialist organizations.

It is also because our country, which is advancing to socialism from small-scale production and bypassing the period of capitalist development, has had to go through a long process of transformation of small-scale production at a time when the small producers and the petty bourgeoisie are still heavily affected by casual and liberal thinking and individualism.

Meanwhile, in the south, the bourgeoisie, especially the bourgeois traders, still maintain very deep and broad relations with the small producers. As a result, its capitalist-oriented entrepreneurial methods and influence constitute a tremendous obstacle to economic and social management. In addition, U.S. neocolonialism has left behind in our society such types of men as professional killers and robbers, ruffians and other depraved youths, and so forth.

Taking advantage of the difficult situation in the country to engage in illegal activities, the offenders have caused great losses to the state, disrupted the market, and further worsened the people's livelihood. Besides these elements, there are persons who, without concern for dignity, have allowed themselves to engage in illegal activities.

We still encounter many shortcomings in economic and social management. This is due to inexperience and laxity in this work and to the fact that our economic and social policies and systems are still heavily affected by management red tape and the practice of indiscriminately granting subsidies which leave many loopholes conducive to illegal activities. This is also because the socialist legal system has not yet been improved, attention has not been fully paid to carrying out propaganda and education on law enforcement, and crimes and illegal activities have not been dealt with strictly and justly on many occasions.

Therefore, the struggle to prevent and counter crimes and illegal activities in our society remains a protracted and complex struggle. That struggle cannot be separated from efforts to improve our economy and society, achieve large-scale socialist production, shape a new type of socialist man, and develop and consolidate the state's management system.

Some persons claim that the present state of crimes and illegal activities has actually stemmed from difficulties encountered by people in their daily life and that as long as these difficulties remain, it is impossible for us to struggle effectively against all manifestations of negativism in society. This is an incorrect idea. Naturally, a difficult life is the breeding ground but not the cause of negative manifestations. Despite the fact that great difficulties still exist in their daily life, the great majority of our people still implement all major policies of our party and state in a scrupulous manner. It is true that there are people who have violated the law. However, offenders of serious crimes are usually not those affected by difficulties in their daily life but, on the contrary, are degenerate and debauched persons who want to enjoy pleasure and enrich themselves through illegal means. In view of this, it is necessary for us to affirm that under all circumstance, every citizen must scrupulously abide by the law and that any act of violation against the law must be dealt with strictly and justly. The contention that crimes and illegal activities -- which are inevitable manifestations -- should be treated with leniency is a big mistake because it will bring about laxity in the struggle against all manifestations of negativism in society, thus hampering our efforts to build the economy and improve the people's livelihood.

Thanks to the implementation of the party's resolution on improving distribution and circulation and to the efforts made by many localities to satisfactorily combine the three interests since last year, the laborers have been encouraged to perform their work satisfactorily and progress has been made in production. Negative manifestations in economic activities have dropped gradually, and social order has been further improved in any locality where progress has been made in the economic field and effective measures have been adopted to maintain security and order. Thus, it is obvious that we can achieve good results in the struggle to prevent and counter all crimes and illegal activities.

The Role of People's Courts in Implementing the Constitution and Enforcing Law

The law and the people's courts must serve as an instrument of the working people in the struggle against all manifestations of negativism in social activities so as to transform the old society and build a new one. Lenin said that due to certain conditions under the system of proletariat dictatorship, we still have to resort to suppression and coercion, and that it is "illusionary" to think that negative manifestations in society can be solved merely through education and motivation. He pointed out that during the period of peaceful construction, people's courts must serve as a "typical symbol" of suppression and coercion.

This is because in that period the working people would not use their armed forces but their courts to suppress counterrevolutionaries. At the same time, coercion is also necessary in dealing with those who fail to respect the law. Lenin also observed that, unlike the bourgeois courts, the courts under the system of proletarian dictatorship are also vested with another important task -- to provide "education on discipline." This is because to punish criminals also means to educate them through the juridical process. People's courts are also duty-bound to educate the public on how to abide by the law and follow the principles governing all social activities. One of the causes of our failure to deal with a number of crimes and illegal activities strictly and justly in the recent past was because we have failed to resort to coercion, adopt a correct standpoint on the educational effectiveness of the juridical process by courts, combine education with coercion, and acknowledge that coercion is also a necessary measure to deal with those defying the law and enhance discipline in society.

As an effective instrument of proletarian dictatorship, people's courts must strive to implement the policy against counterrevolutionaries correctly by PUNISHING ALL COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MASTERMINDS, CULPRITS AND DIEHARDS SEVERELY. With regard to ordinary criminals, they must SEVERELY PUNISH ALL PROFESSIONAL HOOLIGANS, RECIDIVISTS, OFFENDERS OF ORGANIZED CRIME, HEADS OF EVILDOERS WHO HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THEIR POSITIONS AND POWER TO ENGAGE IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES, AND OFFENDERS OF SERIOUS CRIMES. In the face of the present situation, to carry out our revolutionary tasks, it is necessary for us to punish severely all counterrevolutionaries and traitors and mete out appropriate punishment to plunderers of socialist property, speculators, smugglers and professional hooligans. In addition, because law violations committed by state cadres and personnel have usually inflicted great harm on society, it is necessary for people's courts to mete out appropriate punishment against those involved in corruption through illegal dealings with the bad elements or by abusing their positions and authority to bring state materials and goods to the "free" market, as well as to extort bribes and oppress the masses.

Much has been said about the punishment meted out to criminals by people's courts, but there has been no settlement by them of civil disputes which have occurred frequently in all domains of the people's life and relate to the protection of the system of socialist ownership. The settlement of civil disputes will ensure that economic transactions and services in society are carried out scrupulously. It will help protect socialist production relations, the collective and state interests and the citizens' legitimate rights. It will also contribute to establishing and protecting correct and healthy social relations, especially family relations. At present, because of this erroneous concept, there have been many cases of state or collective interests being violated without the responsible managerial organs paying attention to protecting them. Conversely, there have been many instances in which responsible organs have not paid due attention to protecting the citizens' legitimate rights. This concept has been reflected most commonly and seriously in failure to understand and apply the principle that EVERY CITIZEN IS EQUAL BEFORE LAW. There have been many cases in which, out of favoritism and sympathy for law offenders, out of "consideration" for their past achievements, and out of fear of the decline in the influence of organs or of discrediting emulation exploits by units or localities, legal offences -- sometimes even by cadres -- have not been dealt with or have been dealt with improperly. Therefore, to overcome this situation, the new Constitution, besides specifying this important principle, carries the following stipulations: "ANY ACT ENCROACHING UPON THE INTERESTS OF THE STATE OR THE COLLECTIVE AND THE LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF CITIZENS MUST BE DEALT WITH IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW" (Article 127) and "VICTIMS OF LAW VIOLATIONS ARE ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION" (Article 73).

Holding fast to the policy of opposing and eliminating negativism in our society, people's courts have carried out their activities in two directions: Firstly, through the trial of cases of law violations, they have helped state organs correct their shortcomings because such shortcomings provide objective conditions for crimes and other acts of violation of law to be easily committed and to thrive.

In the course of their juridical activities, people's courts have strived to draw upon the causes of and conditions for crimes and other acts of violation of the law so as to urge responsible organs to correct their shortcomings. Such a procedure has helped to improve economic and social management by the state and to protect the citizens' legitimate interests. Secondly, people's courts have directed part of their activities to the setting up of trial-reconciliation organizations in lower-level localities. Experience clearly shows that the prompt settlement of minor disputes and conflicts among the people is very necessary to prevent small matters from becoming acute contradictions that will result in protracted lawsuits or criminal law cases. Therefore, since 1963, people's reconciliation organizations have been established in lower-level localities. In many places, these organizations have performed their tasks well, and the number of lawsuits and criminal cases to be tried by people's courts have decreased. Based on this experience, the Constitution stipulates that APPROPRIATE PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS SHALL BE FORMED AT THE GRASSROOTS TO DEAL WITH MINOR BREACHES OF LAW OR DISPUTES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW (article 218). If appropriate people's organizations are formed and if the duties of people's committees, mass organizations and the people's courts in setting up, improving and managing these organizations are clearly defined, the people will participate enthusiastically in managing state and social affairs, and everyone will scrupulously comply with the law.

Ensure That Juridical Work Is Accurate and Timely

In trying criminal law cases, if the offenders escape punishment by mistake or if the punishment meted out to them is inappropriate, these dangerous elements might continue their acts of violation of law. Conversely, if innocent persons are unjustly punished, their political life, their freedom and their honor will be seriously violated. Moreover, their wrong punishment will have an adverse effect on their families. Nothing can compensate them for the mistakes made by the juridical organs, even though such mistakes are corrected subsequently. As for trials of civil cases, if they are wrongly judged, the state and collective property and the citizens' legitimate interests will not be guaranteed.

To ensure that people's courts are truly organs of justice, we must, first of all, have a body of qualified and good judges to carry out juridical tasks. Judges must be absolutely loyal to the socialist fatherland and the revolution, firmly maintain the standpoint of the working class and thoroughly understand the party and state's views, line and policies. They must have experience in social activities and be exemplary in all respects and determined to struggle to defend the party and state's policies. They must possess adequate cultural and legal knowledge. The professional standards of a judge will be very limited if he does not hold firm to legal dialectics, principles and systems. He may have experience in settling some definite kinds of trials, but he will be at a loss to deal with difficult, complicated cases.

Exercising the laboring people's right to collective mastery vis-a-vis the juridical work, PEOPLE'S ASSESSORS can participate in trial sessions by people's courts and have the same powers as judges. The participation of people's assessors in trial sessions will help make the judgment accurate because they are close to the people in their production and other activities. Following the trials, they will widely popularize the sentences passed by people's courts among the people in order widely to develop the educational effect of the courts among the people, to develop the educational effect of the courts among the people, to develop the educational effect of the courts. Generally speaking, people's assessors have played their role satisfactorily. Many of them, however, have not yet made arrangements so that they can get away from their work to participate in trials, and some organs have also not created conditions for people's assessors to perform their duty. On the other hand, because of their limited knowledge and also because judges have not paid attention to helping them, some people's assessors have not yet developed their role in the juridical work.

The public security force, people's organs of control and people's courts have the common duty to prevent crimes and acts in violation of the law, but each of these three services has its own function. The public security force is in charge of investigation; people's organs of control are responsible for controlling investigations, approving prosecutions and checking on juridical work; and people's courts are entrusted with conducting trials. All three services must fulfill the common requirement in the struggle against criminal offenses, which is to punish offenders in accordance with law. To ensure the fulfillment of this requirement, the law stipulates PROSECUTION PROCEDURES ON INVESTIGATIONS, ARRESTS, SEARCHES, TRIALS AND THE EXECUTION OF SENTENCES PASSED. In these prosecution procedures the functions and work relations between the three services, as well as the rights and obligations of citizens, have been defined clearly. Therefore, each service must implement these procedures scrupulously. If the stipulations on prosecution procedures are considered merely a formality, this shortcoming often results in harmful consequences such as illegal arrests and house searches, slow investigations and trials, inadequate punishment and so forth. The three services must coordinate their actions in order to carry out the common task, but in the course of their coordination, each service must fulfill its own function correctly. In particular, they must not cover up each other's illegal actions.

In investigating, prosecuting and trying criminal cases, the public security force, people's organs of control and people's courts must ensure that the accused exercise the RIGHT TO DEFEND THEMSELVES. Only when the accused are allowed to produce evidence and present arguments that can prove that they are innocent or that they are only responsible to a certain extent for the crimes they have committed will the judgment be objective and accurate. It is stipulated in the new Constitution that the accused is guaranteed the right to defense. This right must be guaranteed by other rights accorded the accused. Thus, the accused has the right to know the offense he has been prosecuted for; the right to be informed that he is authorized to defend himself prior to interrogation; the right to present documentary proof and submit requests; the right to receive bills of indictment; the right to defend himself or resort to the help of a lawyer or a people's pleader to justify in his stead; and the right to say final words before a verdict is reached. Under our regime, pleaders help protect socialist law because they help the courts carefully examine cases brought to trial and accurately apply the law. Therefore, they must work sincerely and wholeheartedly. They must not distort the truth or resort to illegal tricks to help those who have committed offenses escape punishment. Such practices as putting words in the mouth of an accused person to get a confession, using force to get a confession and refusing to listen to pleading statements must be avoided because they violate the accused's right to defense and make trial procedures inaccurate.

Accurate investigation and prosecution will create favorable conditions for people's courts to conduct trials. However, to rely on this supposition to maintain that the duty of people's courts is merely to "LEGALIZE" what the public security organs or people's organs of control have concluded means failing to identify the actual role of these courts. This is because people's courts, with their juridical functions, must reexamine all the details of each case in a court session and are only allowed to rely on the results of that court session to decide on the sentence. Courts must not allow themselves to be shackled by the views of public security organs or people's organs of control but must base their decision on the objective truth and the law. In view of this, the holding of court sessions is one of the most concentrated activities of people's courts, and to consider the holding of court sessions as a mere formality means failing to identify the role of people's courts correctly. It has been stipulated in the Constitution that: "IN ADMINISTERING JUSTICE, JUDGES AND PEOPLE'S ASSESSORS ARE INDEPENDENT AND SUBJECT ONLY TO LAW" (Article 131). This regulation is very necessary because it clearly defines the RESPONSIBILITY of the judges and people's assessors as performing their duties according to law and without being controlled by any external influence.

On the other hand, effort must also be made by the state to prevent any organization or individual from interfering in the work of the judges and people's assessors, thus making it impossible for them to administer justice in accordance with law. People's assessors enjoy the same powers as judges and, because people's courts make decisions by a majority, judges are not allowed to impose their views on people's assessors.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE VCP over the state has been specified in the Constitution. Therefore, it is incorrect to think that the party is not allowed to direct or should not direct the work of people's courts just because "in administering justice, judges and people's assessors are independent and subject only to law." On the contrary, it is necessary to reaffirm that only by placing them under the party's leadership can people's courts perform their duties satisfactorily. It is the duty of our party to help the state strengthen itself and develop its role. Therefore, the party is compelled to pay attention to directing all people's courts in implementing its juridical policy and line, educating their cadres on their viewpoints, stand and guidelines in support of various political tasks, developing their organization, and appointing competent and honest cadres to serve as judges while inspecting their activities through various party and mass organizations. Because the party would not do the work of the state, it is necessary for all judges and people's assessors to perform their duties always in a satisfactory manner. As specified in the party's statute, all party members and party organizations must administer the law scrupulously. In view of this, any form of pressure by any party member or party organization to compel judges and people's assessors to administer justice not in accordance with the law is a violation of the party's statute.

At present, despite the efforts made by the people's courts to develop their effectiveness, their success is still limited. This is due to their failure to perfect law in certain aspects, improve the professional skills of their cadres, and strengthen and improve their organization adequately. These problems, however, will be solved under the direction of the party in order to make it possible for people's courts to develop their role effectively.

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES HO CHI MINH CITY OFFICIALS

BK081014 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of interior, recently worked with the Third Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, the first precinct in the city that has basically carried out the new system of organizing on the ward level. Secretaries of district and ward party committees and their standing bodies and the chairmen of various people's committees presented their reports to Pham Hung on matters concerning their preparation for and results achieved in applying the new system of organizing at the ward level.

Pham Hung praised the Third Precinct for its initial achievements in implementing the new system. He said: City wards as well as villages are grassroots echelons in the state administrative management system. They are also operational bases of the party and the administration and mass organizations. They are the lowest echelons to carry out the resolutions and directives of the party and state. For this reason, the VCP Central Committee and the government always pay special attention to building and consolidating city wards and villages.

Ho Chi Minh City is a big city. Its management task is difficult and complex. Since the liberation of the city, in the process of its transition and reconstruction, the city party organization and people, under the direct leadership of the city party committee, have made great efforts through their experiences to formulate a model for a new system of organizing city wards which is in line with the real situation in the city. They have put this new system into operation and have scored satisfactory initial results.

He added, however: This is not an administrative task limited only to a specific period of time but it is a task that requires improvement throughout the process of building and implementing in order gradually to build a strong city ward system according to the principle of the party is the leader, the people are masters and the state is responsible for management.

(Vo Thi Viet), secretary of the precinct party committee, on behalf of the Third Precinct party organization and people, expressed the enthusiasm of the precinct in welcoming Comrade Pham Hung. He pledged to Pham Hung that the precinct will carry out the ideas he contributed and strive to emulate in fulfilling the 1981 state plan in order to score outstanding achievements to greet the Fifth VCP National Congress.

DO MUOI VISITS QUANG NAM-DANANG PROVINCE

OW071241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, early in October 1981 inspected the system of production and goods distribution and transportation in Quang Nam-Danang Province. He worked with the provincial party committee and people's committee and visited the powerplant, a cooperative manufacturing bamboo blinds for export and a silk-weaving cooperative in Hoi An City.

He stressed: Recently Quang Nam-Danang has made progress in goods production, distribution and transportation. However, compared with the requirements and specific conditions of the region, the province should still better its performance. At a time when there are still difficulties in production and when state goods are still scarce, the province should on the one hand strive to produce enough goods for local needs and advance toward making increasingly more contributions to the state. On the other hand, it should tightly manage, satisfactorily distribute and rationally and effectively use the existing goods. Enterprises should fully implement the systems of goods delivery in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers.

With regard to management of the market, money and prices, Comrade Do Muoi pointed out: The market and prices constitute an important part of the distribution and transportation task. Consequently, along with expanding the socialist trade network, we must uniformly implement the administrative and educational measures adopted in the management of the market and prices. State agencies must strictly observe the price policy while resolutely punishing speculators who hike up prices. They must strive to stabilize state prices and make them public. On the basis of satisfactorily managing the market, money and prices and increasing incomes, they must balance the budgets in their respective areas.

MOSCOW TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS HANOI

OW081525 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 8 -- A delegation of the Moscow Council of Trade Unions led by L.V. Petrov, Presidium member of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR and president of the Moscow Council of Trade Unions, paid a friendship visit here from September 29 to October 8. While here the delegation exchanged views with officials of the Hanoi branch of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions. The guests toured various economic and cultural establishments, including the site of the palace of culture being constructed with the assistance of the All-Union Central Council of trade unions.

They called on leaders of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, the Communist Party Committee and the People's Committee of Hanoi City and were cordially received by Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the VFTU, and Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party C.C. and assistant secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee. The guests also visited Ho Chi Minh City and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector.

AUSTRALIAMATERIALS ON COMMONWEALTH LEADERS SUMMIT MEETING

Fraser on As-Sadat Death

BK071027 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has described the assassination of Egypt's President as-Sadat as a serious blow to the prospect for peace in the Middle East. Mr Fraser described the attack as a kind of terror which had to be stamped out. He said the late president was a world leader of enormous courage who had been prepared to negotiate for peace in Israel. The death of President as-Sadat is expected to influence Australia's decision on whether or not to join a peacekeeping force in the Sinai.

The prime minister said today it was too early yet to make any judgement on how the assassination will affect the peace process.

The opposition leader, Mr Hayden, has described President as-Sadat as a statesman of rare courage. Mr Hayden said it would be disastrous if the tragedy aggravated the instability of the region.

Secretariat on As-Sadat

BK/70207 Hong Kong AFP in English 0107 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Melbourne, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Shock and horror at the Sadat assassination was expressed collectively at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting [CHOGM] when it assembled this morning.

In an official statement the Commonwealth secretariat said: "Commonwealth heads of government were shocked by the news of the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat on the penultimate day of their meeting in Melbourne. They expressed their horror at such acts of outrage.

"In immediately conveying their deep collective sorrow to Madam as-Sadat and to the government and people of Egypt, Commonwealth leaders expressed their profound hope that a determined effort on all sides to preserve peace and resolve problems in the Middle East will be the true and lasting memorial to President as-Sadat."

Seaga on North-South Summit

FLO61239 Bridgetown CANA in English 1019 GMT 6 Oct 81

[By Trevor Simpson]

[Excerpt] Melbourne, 6 Oct (CANA) -- The leaders attending the Commonwealth summit here have, inside and outside the conference room, expressed the hope that the Mexico session will come up with practical first steps towards correcting the glaring imbalance between rich and poor.

The Commonwealth states down to attend are Bangladesh, Britain, Canada, Guyana, India, Nigeria and Tanzania. They will be joined by Algeria, Austria, Brazil, China, West Germany, France, Ivory Coast, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga at a later news conference said the Commonwealth Caribbean position was that the Cancun summit should restrict itself to three agenda items at the most, in view of the limited duration of the meeting. He mentioned in particular financial flows from rich to poor states, food and energy, and said the Caribbean felt the summit should try and arrive at specific conclusions on these issues. "If Cancun ranges over a wide number of issues, it is likely to produce very little by way of specific results," Mr Seaga said.

Adams, Price, Josie Addresses

FLO61347 Bridgetown CANA in English 1029 GMT 6 Oct 81

[By Trevor Simpson]

[Text] Melbourne, 6 Oct (CANA) -- Barbados today deplored the way in which political considerations influence the decisions of international aid donors and multilateral financial institutions. Prime Minister Tom Adams, in a Commonwealth summit presentation which conference sources said was well received, named the United States, the Soviet Union and France as well as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

He gave as an example a recent U.S. stipulation that Grenada, which has a pro-Cuba left wing regime, be omitted from benefitting from a 4 million dollar (U.S.) American aid package to the eastern Caribbean. Mr Adams said the region had to endure the torture of rejecting the offer -- made through the Caribbean Development Bank -- on principle. He said that Barbados and Belize too were excluded from the proposal aid, but Commonwealth sources said he left them with the impression that this was probably a move to make the Grenada omission less glaring.

Mr Adams also criticized alleged U.S. pressure on the World Bank to deny financing for a major hydroelectric scheme in Guyana, which was a continuing territorial dispute with neighboring Venezuela. Conference sources said Mr Adams felt that the bank should not use the differences between two member states as a basis for denying assistance to one of them.

Mr Adams said Barbados was now looking at a 100 million dollar wave power project, with the hope that it could eventually generate up to 20 percent of the island's electricity needs. He however anticipated that it would not be easy to secure the finance for the project.

Against this background, the Barbados leader welcomed moves by the Washington-based World Bank to establish an energy affiliate, the sources said. Mr Adams urged the institution to be much more liberal with its aid. He was critical of one of the bank's stipulations that it was the responsibility of the borrowing government to finance cost overruns on bank-sponsored projects. He said that the cost of one big Barbados Government tourism project -- the Heywoods Hotel development now under construction on the west coast -- was expected to exceed original estimates by some 36 million dollars. He told the conference that the initial projected cost was 28 million dollars but that the scheme was now expected to run into about 63 million dollars, conference sources said.

Mr Adams welcomed Canada's initiative in making substantial funds available for energy development.

George Price, prime minister of newly-independent Belize, and St Lucian Foreign Minister Peter Josie also made brief interventions this evening.

Price, attending his first Commonwealth summit, spoke of his government's efforts to shore up post-independence Belize with foreign assistance. A rice project he said was underway with British Government help, a food scheme with aid from the Caribbean Development Bank and the third of three grain silos was in the making with Canadian assistance. Belize, which was Britain's last remaining colony on the American mainland, became independent 21 September.

Foreign Minister Josie suggested that the Nonaligned Movement play a more dynamic role within the Commonwealth framework. He expressed strong concern about U.S. moves to cut its contributions to important multilateral aid institutions on which Third World countries depend heavily. This, Josie said, could throw cold water on the development efforts of these struggling poor states. One positive benefit, he said, could however be increased cooperation and the development of greater self reliance among developing countries.

Commonwealth Summit Communiqué

FL071732 Bridgetown CANA in English 1648 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Melbourne, 7 Oct (CANA-REUTER) -- following are textual extracts from the official communiqué of the Melbourne Commonwealth summit (about 900 words):

Heads of government were conscious that they were meeting at a time when there was a growing sense of insecurity among the people of the world.... Central to their concern were the slide from detente to confrontation, mounting tension between the superpowers and the buildup of nuclear arms threatening the very survival of mankind.

Heads of government reviewed developments in southern Africa.... Deep concern was expressed that...the situation had deteriorated. At the core of these problems is the apartheid system which the white minority regime continues to sustain...the persistent refusal to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions providing for Namibia's long-delayed independence, the pursuit of policies of destabilization against neighboring states...and the expansion of South Africa's military capability.

Heads of government reaffirmed their Gleneagles agreement of 1977 and reiterated their commitment to fulfilling effectively their obligations under it.

Heads of government expressed deep concern that there had been no progress towards the achievement of independence for Namibia.... (They) reaffirmed their determination to ensure that the people of Namibia should be allowed without further delay to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. Mindful of the role being played by the Western contact group, they urged the group as a matter of particular urgency to intensify efforts to secure the implementation of UN Resolution 435 without modification or dilution as early as possible in 1982.

Heads of government condemned the South African regime's repeated threats to and violations of the territorial integrity of the states of southern Africa, in particular the recent invasion and occupation of Angolan territory. They also condemned any attempt from any quarter to subvert the legitimate government of Angola. The armed conflict in Kampuchea... affected the peace and security of the whole region...they called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea.

Heads of government expressed grave concern at the situation in and around Afghanistan.... Although there were differing perceptions about the developments leading to the present situation, (they) were united in calling urgently for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles of nonintervention and noninterference.

Noting the continuing threat to the security of Belize in the absence of a final settlement with Guatemala, heads of government reaffirmed their full support for the efforts of the government of Belize to maintain Belize's territorial integrity.

Heads of government expressed their deep concern at the threat to the territorial integrity of Guyana arising from the resuscitation by Venezuela of a claim to more than 2/3d's of the territory of Guyana.

Stressing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, most heads of government affirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization...must be involved in negotiations for a settlement.

The situation in Poland...could have serious implications for the international community as a whole. They considered that the people of Poland should be left to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference.

Heads of government reviewed developments in the world economy and the deterioration in it since they met in Lusaka in 1979. They recognized that they were meeting at a time of economic crisis. Recession was persisting and was accompanied by stubbornly high inflation and rising levels of unemployment and underemployment.

Prospects for many developing countries were particularly grim. They were experiencing serious balance-of-payments and debt service problems, further erosion of their terms of trade, acute poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

Heads of government stressed the global character of the problems facing the contemporary world and expressed their firm belief that domestic policies to counter these problems needed to be supplemented by collective action and a global approach.

They noted that the growing interdependence of the world economy rendered it imperative that urgent action be taken to deal with the economic problems of both developed and developing countries, with special attention being paid to the needs of the least developed countries which were engaged in a desperate struggle for survival.

Heads of government reaffirmed their conviction that the persistence of widespread poverty underlined the importance of promoting rapid economic growth and development and of pursuing necessary structural and institutional changes in economic relations in order to create a more equitable economic order.

They expressed the hope that Cancun would make a bold start by putting international economic cooperation in a new and constructive course, and that it would unequivocally reaffirm the commitment to global negotiations, thus giving a much needed political impetus to those negotiations. They resolved to make every effort to remove obstacles to an early start to the global negotiations. (end textual extracts)

Fraser's Assessment

BK071520 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 7 Oct 81

[By K.S.C. Pillai]

[Text] Melbourne, 7 Oct (AFP) -- The Commonwealth heads of government wound up eight days of intensive discussions here today which Malcolm Fraser described as "extremely successful in terms of the objectives we set ourselves."

Mr Fraser, who was chairman of the conference, told a press conference that today's communique, along with the "Melbourne Declaration" issued by the 42 heads of government during the weekend, comprised a clear statement of support for objectives of North-South dialogue, and other major economic problems confronting the international community.

On the problem of Namibia, perhaps the most tricky before the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth leaders called for a solution based on the United Nations Resolution 435. Amplifying on this, Mr Fraser pointed out that two of the five members of the contact group belonged to the Commonwealth and they were in touch with the frontline African states.

Mr Fraser said all members including the two "contact five" countries -- Britain and Canada -- were keen to see the implementation of the U.N. resolution. "What we have done through our declaration today is to give a healthy push in the right direction," he said, referring to the extremely delicate negotiations now under way between the group and South Africa. Mr Fraser also noted that there was a general opinion among the Commonwealth members that progress on the Namibian issue was in the air.

On the question of sporting contacts with South Africa, Mr Fraser said the communique had reiterated the validity of the Gleneagles agreement which prohibited sporting contacts with South Africa. By refusing to reopen and reinterpret the Gleneagles agreement, the conference inflicted a snub on New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon who had made this one of the contentious issues at the conference. Mr Muldoon had insisted that he had correctly interpreted the agreement in not banning the South African Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand though his African colleagues in the Commonwealth insisted that he could have stopped the tour if he wanted to.

Mr Fraser clarified that the Gleneagles agreement remained in its original form. What they had done today was to reaffirm it and reiterate "their commitment to fulfill effectively their obligations under it."

Referring to the call for "a full and effective implementation of the arms embargo" against South Africa, Mr Fraser declined to say whether it involved the withdrawal of military attaches. These things would be left to the individual governments, he added.

On political issues of considerable concern to the Asian region -- Afghanistan and Cambodia -- the Commonwealth leaders called for the withdrawal of foreign troops and a political settlement of the problems. Mr Fraser emphasised the extreme importance of the North-South dialogue gaining momentum after the Cancun summit this month and said the plea for a political decision by world leaders to work towards its' success implied "signals" to the United States and other countries. He hoped that the countries meeting in Cancun -- seven of them are from the Commonwealth -- would make a determined effort to ensure that negotiations on common problems of mankind succeed.

Mr Fraser pointed out that the Commonwealth had also taken a strong stand against protectionism, and urged all countries to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers.

On human rights, Mr Fraser acknowledged that there has not yet emerged an agreed definition among the member countries on human rights within the Commonwealth context. He said the Commonwealth secretary-general, Mr Shridath Ramphal, will discuss this issue with other countries.

Mr Fraser said, answering a question, that the issue of re-entry of Pakistan, which quit the Commonwealth in 1972 protesting against the recognition of Bangladesh by some Commonwealth members, was raised during the meeting. He said it was a question of procedure as well as substance and no decision was taken. The issue will be kept in view, he added. Asked which countries had raised the matter, Mr Fraser said it came up during private sessions during the weekend in Canberra, but would not go beyond that.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, had strongly opposed the Pakistan overture, apparently made through some friendly countries, saying that Pakistan should explain why it had left and whether those conditions had changed since then.

The next Commonwealth conference will be held in India in 1983.

ANTHONY URGES GREATER MILITARY ROLE FOR JAPAN

BK051215 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Australia's deputy Prime Minister Mr Anthony has urged Japan to play a greater military role in the international community to help counter increasing Soviet military strength. Mr Anthony made the remark in an interview with a Japanese newspaper.

Commenting on the United States asking Japan to increase its defense spending while Southeast Asian nations were cautious about such a move, Mr Anthony said that since Soviet military power had become too big, the task of countering it cannot be left only to the United States. He rejected the suggestion that Japan should be admitted to the defense treaty of Australia, New Zealand and the United States -- ANZUS -- saying it was a south Pacific regional treaty.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

BK021210 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Text] Australia will provide assistance to China worth about \$50 million over the next 10 years under a technical cooperation agreement signed in Beijing.

The agreement was signed by the Australian health minister, Mr MacKellar and the Chinese economic relations minister, Madame Chen Muhua. Radio Australia's Beijing correspondent, Richard Thwaites, says the agreement, which will have the status of a treaty, covers a wide range of schemes all requested by China. Thwaites says that of the six major areas of technical assistance now under final discussion, most will involve the exchange of personnel for training and advice. Only a small proportion of the aid money will be spent on equipment.

FIRST SALE OF WHEAT TO SOVIET UNION CONCLUDED

BK011007 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Text] Australia has made its first sale of new season wheat with a 1 million ton order from the Soviet Union. The price has not been disclosed. The chairman of the Wheat Board, (Sir Leslie Price), said negotiations for a further significant sale to Russia would resume once the size of the season's crop was determined.

REACTION TO DEATH OF PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

Leaders Send Condolences

BK071151 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1119 CMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Jakarta, 7 Oct (ANTARA) -- President Suharto, on behalf of the Indonesian people and government as well as of Madame Tien Suharto and of his own, has sent a message of condolences to acting Egyptian President Sufi Abu Talib and Madame Jihan as-Sadat in connection with President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's demise Tuesday.

In his message President Suharto expressed his deepest sorrow and sympathy and prayed to God for peace and tranquility of the deceased's soul.

In a statement issued by the Information Directorate of the Foreign Office here Wednesday morning, it was announced that the Government and people of Indonesia were very shocked at the news of the death of President Anwar as-Sadat Tuesday. According to the announcement, the Indonesian people, who have longstanding friendly and brotherly relations with the Egyptian people, sympathize with them in their grief due to the death of their esteemed and beloved leader.

Vice President Adam Malik as well as Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja have also sent cables of condolences, respectively, to Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in connection with the tragic incident. Religion Minister Haji Alamsyah Ratu Prawiranegara visited the Egyptian Embassy in Jakarta to convey his expression of condolences personally.

The Egyptian Embassy in Jakarta has opened a book of condolences at its chancery at 68 Jalan Teuku Umar, Menteng, Jakarta, from Wednesday to Saturday, Oct 10, 1981, from 0930 to 2200 hrs.

Officials Depart for Funeral

BK081345 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Religious Affairs Minister Alamsyah, accompanied by Indonesian Ambassador to Egypt Ferdie Salim, left Jakarta for Cairo today to attend President as-Sadat's funeral on Saturday. The religious affairs minister, on behalf of the Indonesian Government, will convey deepest sympathies from the Indonesian president and people to relatives of the late Egyptian president and Egyptian Government and people and wish the Egyptian people strength and courage to meet the test.

MOKHTAR REMARKS UPON RETURN FROM U.S. NOTED

BK030749 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0736 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Oct (ANTARA) -- Indonesia expects a big change to take place in the alignment of countries on the East Timor issue in the current 36th General Assembly of the United Nations, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Friday [2 October].

Facing newsmen at the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport here on his arrival from attending the General Assembly's opening in New York, the foreign minister said he expected more countries to side with Indonesia. He said he based this expectation on a series of talks he had held with the foreign ministers and leaders of other countries attending the assembly's opening session. Besides delivering an address before the assembly on September 25, Mokhtar also talked with some 29 leaders of other countries on various bilateral and international issues.

Turning to Cambodia, the foreign minister said the Cambodian problem would come up for discussion at the assembly on Oct 19. Cambodia, he said, has become not just an Asian problem, but an international one.

While in New York, he said he also took time out to meet the Vietnamese representative on the Cambodian subjects.

On the appointment of a new secretary general of the United Nations, Mokhtar said Indonesia would support Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim of Tanzania for the post.

Mokhtar further referred to the forthcoming visit of Tanzania President Julius Nyerere here as an important occasion for Indonesia. His visit is an indication of the improved image made by Indonesia's foreign policy in Africa, he said.

The foreign minister listed the Middle East, Afghanistan, the African situation, the armament race and world poverty as other issues to be taken up by the General Assembly this year, under Iraqi senior diplomat Ismet Kattani as its president, replacing outgoing Rudigar von Wechmar of West Germany.

SUHARTO DELIVERS ARMED FORCES DAY ADDRESS

BK051242 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1312 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Cilegon, West Java, 5 Oct (ANTARA) -- President Suharto assured the nation Monday their role being basically that of soldiers and fighting men, the Indonesian Armed Forces will not develop into a militaristic, authoritarian or totalitarian power. On the contrary, the head of state said, the Indonesian Armed Forces were there to help promote the growth of pancasila democracy and a constitutional life based on the Constitution of 1945.

The president made these statements in his address at a grand ceremony marked by a military parade and naval exercises to observe Armed Forces Day at Cilegaon, West Java.

He said the task of the Indonesian Armed Forces in the years ahead would remain embedded in the framework of perpetuating the national development effort to give substance to independence based on pancasila within the unitarian state of the Republic of Indonesia.

National development was a gigantic effort requiring continuity, intensification, correction and renovation from generation to generation. In the face of this historically great task the Indonesian Armed Forces must be able to distinguish what is the main stream and what are mere side currents of the movement of national development.

The armed forces' dual function and their role as stabilizer and dynamizer of society must be really directed at making a success of development in all fields of life. "This is what should be thoroughly comprehended by the armed forces and receive the people's support and understanding," the president said.

Unity between the armed forces and the people, the armed forces' dual function and the armed forces' role as fighters and soldiers should at the same time be tantamount to implementing pancasila in bringing about social justice for the whole of the Indonesian people [sentence as received].

The president said the struggle to help promote the growth of pancasila democracy and constitutional life based on the Constitution of 1945 constituted a very important task of the armed forces. "Especially for the 1945 generation, particularly those members of the generation who are still active in the armed forces, this is among the last tasks and challenges they have to perform and overcome," the president said.

The president said these members of the 1945 generation should be able to succeed in firmly implanting this determination and way of thinking in the next generation and the younger generation in the armed forces.

The president called on all members of the armed forces to continue bolstering themselves mentally with loyalty to the ideals of independence, the pancasila and the Constitution of 1945.

This meant they had to keep on rekindling the spirit of 1945 because the Indonesian nation had entered a new era where it was facing challenges different from those it had to meet during the war of independence in the past.

Noting that members of the 1945 generation, those still in active service, those who have retired and those who have merged into society had entered a period where they have to finish their mission, the president said passing on the spirit and values of 1945 to the next generation was one of their vital tasks.

"Their commissions and commissions [as received], the attitudes they show and the views they put forward are regarded by the younger generation as a reflection of the spirit and values of 1945," he said.

But the president pointed out it had to be remembered that the 1945 generation does not constitute a group of extraordinary people. They are ordinary human beings with their weaknesses and shortcomings, the difference being that they had an opportunity offered by history and performed their historic tasks well.

They had freed the Indonesian nation from colonial bondage, laid the foundations for the continued maintenance of national unity and cohesion and later ushered the nation into the initial phases of development towards the establishment of a prosperous, just and lasting society based on pancasila.

Elaborating on the role of the Indonesian Armed Forces since national independence was gained in August 1945, the president said since the start the members of the Indonesian Armed Forces have been defenders of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia based on pancasila. The armed forces had been able to remain an integrated force until today because their main strength lay in their loyalty to the people's ideals and the ideals of the proclamation of independence.

During all periods and chapters of the growth of the Indonesian nation, the armed forces' positive role in saving the nation and bringing progress had always been distinctly noticeable.

With the armed forces functioning as a national instrument of struggle and closely united with the people, the Indonesian nation during the past one and a half decades had succeeded in attaining national stability which endured for the longest period since independence.

The president said the Indonesian Armed Forces and the national defence and security system will continue to be developed as part of the overall national development effort.

Continuous efforts will be made to modernize the armed forces' weaponry, to improve their equipment and facilities and the soldiers' welfare. But all servicemen should continue to strengthen their allegiance to the values of 1945. The people's assessment of the armed forces was not determined by what they say but by their attitudes and actions.

Everybody in the nation wants the armed forces' presence amidst the people anywhere in the country to generate feelings of relief and joy -- feelings arising out of a sense of closeness to their protectors, he said.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

13 OCT 81

